APR

THE SURVEY

MIDMONTHLY

APRIL 15, 1925

Des Moines Hears the Gospel

McAlister Coleman

Going Pro and Con

Joseph K. Hart

Up to the Doctors

A review of the international Birth Control Conference

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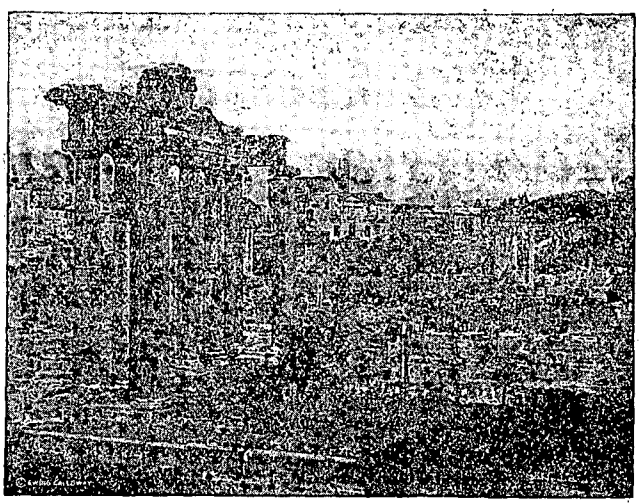

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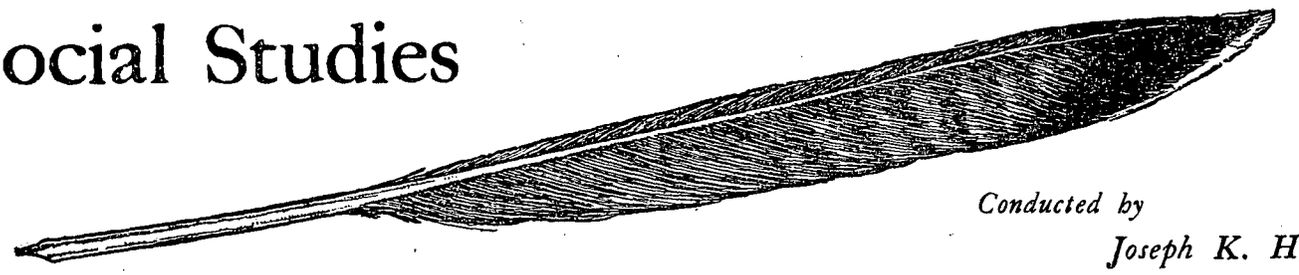
Social Studies



Conducted by
Joseph K. Hart

Who Carries the Load?

WE have a noble legend that our so-called "strong men" are the chief burden-bearers of modern civilization; that they have won their place in the world because of this service; that they maintain their place because they continue to perform it; and that they will lose it the instant they cease to "carry on." It's a pleasant story. But—will it bear the light of day? Probably not.

Consider the story told in this issue of the problems of child health in New York and Wisconsin. Our modern so-called "civilization" is most fully revealed in our great cities: so our cities insist, and so the world admits. What then? Well, this: city children are submerged in city industrial conditions, and, having no recourse, they must take the consequences. Here is what Wisconsin says: "The child's health is profoundly influenced by his environment, by his personal hygienic habits and those of his family, by inherited and acquired physical handicaps, by his working conditions and quite as much or more by his use of leisure."

There are those, of course, who think that the child can be taught personal hygiene in the midst of modern industrial conditions; that he can overcome inherited handicaps and need never have taken on acquired ones; that he can rise above his working conditions and make a noble use of his leisure time. "Strong men" sometimes imply that they did all these things. They sometimes show the results in their own characters and in the hulks that they have left behind. "Strong men," paid for at the current price, are not always worth storage room. Consider the matter from the other side, as told by results achieved in New York industries:

"For children who at an early age have given up schooling presumably because they expect to support themselves by trades where physical fitness is their greatest asset, it is a serious finding that every other one while yet under sixteen has some incipient physical defect which the requirements of his work appear to be intensifying. Subjecting the child under sixteen to conditions of work which tend to break rather than strengthen his physical equipment would seem to be false economy, for may it not be true that in this country, in an industrial era, the measure of the health of the young industrial worker is the measure of the health of the nation?"

Looking at all these phases of the situation, may we not escape for a few moments, at least, from our subordination to the legend of the "strong men," and face the less dramatic, but more real and cruel fact, that, in some very large measure, modern civilization, so-called, is being carried by those to whom this same "civilization" denies most of its boasted privileges?

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Regions—To Live In

FOR a number of reasons the May issue of Survey Graphic will be devoted chiefly to Regional Planning. One reason is that late April will bring together in New York, town, city and region planners from the four corners of the globe for an international conference that should break new ground for America. Another is that The Survey has been following and interpreting the planning movement for years and welcomes this new concept to which the Regional Planning Association of America is devoted and which its members have undertaken to present here. And after all the problem *where* people live and work and play lies beneath all kinds of social adjustment.

So here are regional planners who present their fresh and stimulating message: first a restatement of the existing dilemma of great cities, then a rounded presentation of the regional idea.

LEWIS MUMFORD—*The Fourth Migration.* A brilliant review of the trend of folk-movement in America, and a forecast of the new migration, already stirring into motion, that may turn the drift of population from the cities to the land.

CLARENCE S. STEIN—*Dinosaur Cities.* The waste and cumulative inefficiency of the great city, and the inescapable penalties of over-concentration, are authoritatively presented by the chairman of the New York State Commission on Housing and Regional Planning.

ART YOUNG—*The Rat in the Trap.* A page of whimsical and yet ironic pictures of the city of tomorrow—toward which we are blindly pushing.

FREDERICK L. ACKERMAN—*Our Stake in Congestion.* A socially-minded architect puts his finger on the underlying habit of thought that makes all of us silent partners in congestion.

STUART CHASE—*Coals to Newcastle.* The needless hauling of goods and people to and fro that adds so heavily to the cost of living and how to cut it down, by the president of the Labor Bureau.

LEWIS MUMFORD—*Regions—To Live In.* A direct and far-reaching definition of regional planning, the new approach to the problem of the distribution of population.

BENTON MACKAYE—*The New Exploration.* The planner of the Appalachian Trail sounds a vigorous call for a bold attack on the industrial wilderness which may enable us to discover the plan that lies inherent in the land.

GOVERNOR ALFRED E. SMITH—*Seeing a State Whole.* The first governor in the United States to recognize the need of regional planning by appointing a state commission on the subject tells why he did it. With maps showing the early stages of a regional plan for the state.

ROBERT W. BRUÈRE—*Giant Power: Region-Builder.* A realistic study of the part which widely distributed electric power has begun to play in revitalizing the farm-lands and making it possible for the small community to live a balanced life; drawing on the findings of the report just issued by the first state giant power commission: that of Pennsylvania.

HENRY WRIGHT—*The Road to Good Houses.* Why our houses cost so much and how we could buy more for what we pay: a telling parallel between the unplanned and the planned community.

C. B. PURDOM—*Garden Cities.* The finance director of Welwyn Garden City brings from England a succinct definition of the garden city and conclusive evidence, out of actual experience, that it is a practicable and successful device for better living.

ALEXANDER M. BING—*Can We Have Garden Cities in America?* This experienced builder, whose Sunnyside in Queens Borough is an experiment in garden apartments within the bounds of Greater New York, sets down and balances up favorable and unfavorable factors and comes to the conclusion that we can.

JOSEPH K. HART—*Two-Generation Communities.* What is a child to do in the city? A spirited plea for communities with room—physically and spiritually—for adults and children together; such as regional planning may make possible.

SURVEY ASSOCIATES, INC.

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THE SURVEY—Twice-a-month—$5.00 a year
SURVEY GRAPHIC—Monthly—$3.00 a year

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THE SURVEY, *published semi-monthly and copyright* 1925 *by* SURVEY ASSOCIATES, INC., 112 *East* 19 *Street, New York.*
Price: This issue (April 15, 1925, *Vol. LIV, No.* 2) 25 *cents a copy;* $5 *a year; Canadian postage,* 60 *cents; foreign postage* $1 *extra. Changes of address should be mailed us two weeks in advance. When payment is by check a receipt will be sent only upon request.*
Entered as second-class matter, March 25, 1909, *at the post office, New York, N. Y., under the Act of March* 3, 1879. *Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in Section* 1103, *Act of October* 3, 1917, *authorized on June* 26, 1918.

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Midmonthly Number

Vol. LIV, No. 2 April 15, 1925

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The Gist of It

McALISTER COLEMAN, reporter, advertising man, student and interpreter of labor unions, had a striking experience. He went along with some ministers who believed that Christ's religion, if taken seriously, would revolutionize the kind of life we call Christian and heard them say just that to great crowds in a city that—like most American cities—had learned to frown on too much talk of a disturbing nature. He heard pacifism, industrial justice, international and interracial brotherhood preached in the name of Christ—and saw how the message stirred Des Moines. He tells the story on p. 69.

AFTER considerable going pro and con on his own account, Dr. Hart sat himself down in his office chair at The Survey and recaptured three or four vivid pictures of the hazardous and yet whimsical war between people and wheels on the crowded streets of as many cities (p. 71).

THE Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor in New York might as justly be called the Association for Improving the Condition of Social Work, so full of initiative and energy has been its contribution to the definition of casework. Bailey Burritt, who came up through the staff of the State Charities Aid Association and the Charity Organization Society and became general director of the A. I. C. P. in 1913, sketches on p. 79 some phases of the new situation that confronts case-working agencies.

PENNSYLVANIA'S ancient laws have been under fire from several social work angles during the past year: in The Survey for January 15, 1925, Neva R. Deardorff pointed out some of the anomalies in the law governing adoptions. Mr. Solenberger, general secretary of the Children's Aid Society, discusses on p. 81 the changes which social workers hope to see brought about in the poor laws.

AS a very pertinent comment on the situation of the child workers behind whose small bodies the states-righters have so firmly rallied during the past six months, the social practice department this month is devoted mostly to fact studies of the health of such children. Edith Foster, who presents Wisconsin facts (p. 86), is director of the Health Service Training School in Milwaukee which is maintained cooperatively by the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association, the Wisconsin Conference of Social Work, the University of Wisconsin Extension Division, and the Milwaukee Central Council of Social Agencies.

MISS BAIER, who writes of the educational processes of the small town (p. 90) is a student at Colorado College.

TWO vehicles for the dissemination of labor information are described in the industry department. The Rev. F. Ernest Johnson has been for seven years secretary for research and educational work of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America (p. 100). Mr. Keating, member of Congress from 1913 to 1919, has been editor and manager of the newspaper, Labor, since retiring from public office.

CITIZENSHIP for the Indian is likely to be a puzzling new factor in a sufficiently puzzling problem throughout the country; the study made in Minnesota by Mr. Brown and others (p. 95) points the issue.

IT is the lady who led the grand march herself who writes of dance-hall progress through co-operation in Chicago (p. 98). Miss Binford is director of the Juvenile Protective Association there.

THE sketch of playgrounds for toddlers—a technical term, if you please—on p. 97 draws on the material published by Miss Ireland of the American Child Health Association, entitled The Status of Organized Effort for the Health of the Pre-School Child.

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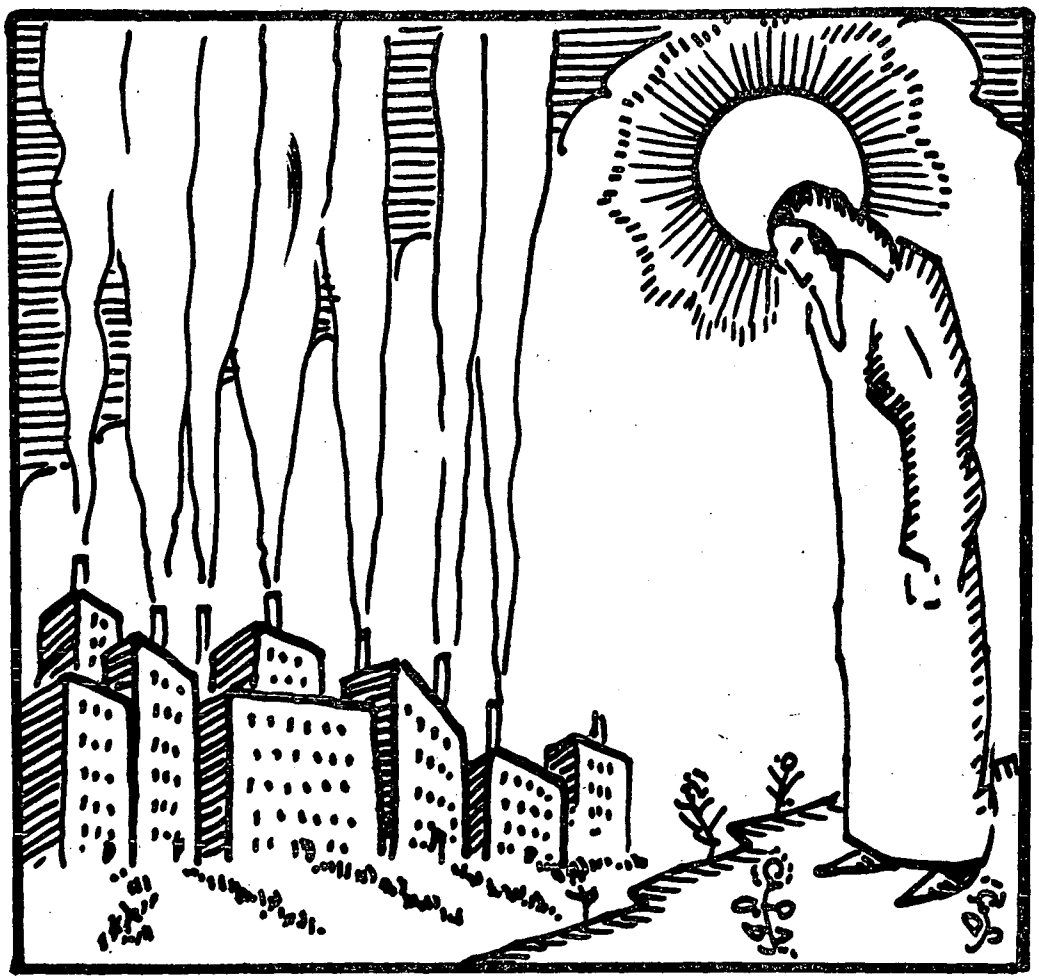

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THE SURVEY

MIDMONTHLY

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1925

Volume LIV
No. 2

Des Moines Hears the Gospel

By McAlister Coleman

DES MOINES is still talking about it—this stirring revival of a very different sort from the old-fashioned sawdust trail variety that came unheralded to the Iowa capital, swept its inhabitants off their collective feet and left them grappling with the multitude of problems which it posed.

The aftermath of what was cumbersomely called Religious Emphasis Week is most perceptible in the churches of Des Moines, but talk of the week and its meanings hums through the hundred and one luncheon clubs, the meetings of Rotary, Civitans, Kiwanis and the other laymen's organizations with which Des Moines is generously supplied; and commissions of laymen set up at the windup meeting of the revival are hard at work collecting data on matters international, interracial and industrial.

To take a typical American city, to bring to it younger leaders of liberal thought in the Protestant churches and to permit them to spread their entire social message through all sections of this city—that was the idea back of Religious Emphasis Week. It was not an idea superimposed upon Des Moines. It grew out of conferences between business and professional men of the city who had heard Sherwood Eddy of the International Y. M. C. A. talk and who wanted to hear more of this sort of gospel. It was they who got the out-of-town speakers to come to Des Moines, they who persuaded the church people to get behind the idea, they who put up the money and corraled the workers that made the week possible. They are proud of the fact that Des Moines was used as a test-tube for what might be called "out-of-door" Christianity, that the Iowa city was pioneer in a colorful and perhaps historical experiment.

It must not be supposed that the teachings of Sherwood Eddy which set the mechanism of the Des Moines revival into action are exceptionally "radical" in the newspaper sense of that much abused word. Mr. Eddy is a quiet-spoken studious businessman type who takes the social doctrines of Jesus, as he interprets them, seriously. He believes that Jesus was for peace instead of war, so quite simply he stands up and says that war is never right—war between nations, races, capital and labor. It is no tribute to the teachings of the majority of the religious leaders of this past decade to watch the stunned surprise with which audiences, composed for the most part of church people, receive this pronouncement. Mr. Eddy goes on to say that the Jesus of his New Testament would have his followers take their religion out into the streets and apply the principle of the Golden Rule in office, factory, workshop and school. And then he gives facts about the wages of workers, their hours and conditions, child labor and the rights of workers to organize and, whether you believe it or not, before he is through, he has his hearers straining forward in their seats, some with tears in their eyes, drinking in words which if they came from the lips of the ordinary radical speaker would be received with hostile incredulity.

It was a year ago that Mr. Eddy first spoke in a Des Moines church. He so impressed some of the leaders of the business life of the community that they went away into a camp in the hills nearby and spent three days over the questions as to whether, in spite of their church affiliations, they were really leading Christian lives. Religious Emphasis Week was the outgrowth of those conferences and others that followed. A committee came to Mr. Eddy and said that Des Moines was ripe for his message and would he get other like-minded speakers?

At Mr. Eddy's invitation there came to Des Moines for the opening of the week, in the middle of last February, Dean Grahame of the Oberlin School of Theology, Alva Taylor of the Disciples of Christ from Indianapolis, Rev. Henry Crane from Malden, Mass., George Haynes, the magnetic Negro speaker, secretary of the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches, Rev. Reinhold Niebur from Detroit and Rev. A. Ray Petty of the Jud-

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son Memorial Church of New York—all modern men with intimate knowledge of the world around them, with something to say and the courage to say it.

To lay Des Moines, the week came as a surprise. There had been little preliminary announcement, although the energetic George Webber, secretary of the local Y. M. C. A., had been sitting up late coaching his 1,200 workers in their parts. These workers filled up the hall where the mass-meeting was held on the first night but the real test came when the speakers went out into moving-picture houses and factories and labor halls and fraternal lodges. From the outset the meetings were well attended and as the word of the week spread there was standing room only in the of the places where the out-of-town speakers appeared.

Early in the morning some one of the speakers would journey out to the university and talk to the students' assembly while his fellows were standing up on counters of department stores addressing the clerks before the day's work began, or toiling up the hill to speak to the legislators, or telling a group of car conductors the rights and responsibilities of labor, or looking down on factory-hands from the front steps of the plant. And so it went all day through all the town until the last meeting at the furthest high school broke up in animated discussion. Many of the speakers averaged four addresses a day and there were open forums and personal consultations in between. It is estimated that while some six thousand people attended the opening meeting, 26,000 people heard the closing speeches and many were turned away. Considering that the population of Des Moines is about 175,000 this is really what the local papers called it, "a remarkable outpouring."

IT was the "whole gospel of Christ" that the speakers stressed. They told Des Moines that nowadays "personal salvation" is not enough. Brotherhood and more brotherhood was the burden of their message. They talked of international brotherhood. Eddy who had just returned from a trip around the world told of the misery he had seen because of the lack of brotherhood. The brilliant Niebur, fresh from his first-hand study of European conditions, gave a thoughtful analysis of nationalism and the hatreds it breeds. Haynes pled eloquently for his dark-skinned people.

They talked of capital and labor. William Hapgood of the Columbia Conserve Company of Indianapolis was in town and they held his plant up as a model of true industrial democracy. Alva Taylor who had had his baptism of fire in connection with his work on the Interchurch steel strike report outlined the steps that are being taken towards better understanding between employer and employe, and the down-right Petty, fresh from his tenements south of Washington Square, said right out in meeting that he did not believe that Christ would have much use for the open shop or the American Plan and prayed God to "give us more radicals, more men who can think for themselves and who are not afraid of the voice of the mob." Considering that Des Moines had been busy making it hot for those heretics who had dared to espouse the La Follette cause this was mighty plain speaking. The liberal Des Moines Register, with some evident delight, recorded these remarks in seven column head-lines. But Petty was neither hanged nor mobbed. So many folks came to hear him tell about labor conditions in sweated industries the night following his attack on the open shop that the ushers had to shut the doors on the disappointed noses of late comers.

"Why for crying out loud!" exclaimed an editor of a farm paper who had stood four-square for La Follette through all the storms of the late campaign, "if I had said one-half of what these fellows are saying, they would have ridden me out of town on a rail."

The legislature, consisting mostly of farmers fearful of anything Congress might do, was considering the Child Labor Amendment and considering it suspiciously. Eddy talked to them for an hour and pointed out what he believed the attitude of a Christian towards the amendment would be. Petty made an eloquent appeal for ratification at a jammed mass-meeting of women. Child labor gave all the speakers an opportunity to outline their entire social gospel.

Perhaps the most interesting of all the meetings were those held at noon-day in the Capitol Theatre. An hour before the first reel of the latest Western film began, stenographers, book-keepers, filing clerks and bosses who filled the big place from pit to top balcony stood up and sang Onward Christian Soldiers together while the big organ thundered away. And then Dean Grahame walked quietly out before the foot-lights and talked plain common decency for forty-five minutes. I have rarely seen audiences so affected, and I have watched Billy Sunday and plenty of other chair-busters at work.

WHAT did it all come to? Here are some statistics. After the speakers had left, the local committee hired the largest auditorium available and there held a meeting of 4,000 persons, turning away about 2,000. This meeting was solely for the business of carrying on. At it, commissions were formed on human relations, race relations, international relations, evangelism both community and personal, high school and college life, industrial relations and worship. Some 3,000 persons signed cards pledging themselves to carry on the work. Representatives of almost every organization in Des Moines were in the audience. Councilman Mitchell pledged the Council to back the work of the various commissions set up at this meeting. These commissions will meet regularly, conduct researches and investigations in their several fields and report back to the main body which in turn will make its findings known to the community.

But it is difficult to catch the spirit of the thing in terms of figures and commissions. I have a letter from a publisher who was in the forefront of the movement saying, "This morning it would seem that Des Moines has been stirred as no city in the country has ever been stirred before and intends to make Christianity—and by that I mean the plain simple teachings of Jesus without any doctrinal frills—a part of its everyday life."

The church has so often stood above the battle for social right in these later years, so often failed those who are working for a better world, that anyone may be pardoned some skepticism as to the worth of all this. I do not intend to convey to the reader any belief that Des Moines from now on has "got religion." The latest papers from that interesting town are as full as ever of raids on boot-leggers, men slaying their brothers with axes and Chamber of Commerce speeches, hatreds and jealousies and petty bickerings. The significance of Religious Emphasis Week is not to be found in statistics or the police blotters of Des Moines. The fact remains that for the first time in history, the social implications of the teachings of Jesus have been poured wholesale into an American community and that it has listened eagerly. The results will, I believe, be somehow good.

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Going Pro and Con

By Joseph K. Hart

"IT is very pleasant," said the nice old lady, "to sit at my window in the late afternoon and watch the people going pro and con." It is this "going pro and con" that is the undoing of traffic officials. An old writing says that, near the time of the end, "many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased."

Well, knowledge comes—but wisdom lingers behind, especially in these matters of transportation, which have now become so complex as to fuddle even the most stolid minds. The mazes of railroad systems and time schedules and the not less complicated mazes of trunk highway lines with the automobiles running wild have given us a cross-roads puzzle three thousand miles long and fifteen hundred miles wide.

It is in connection with the development of the automobile that the mind of the human animal has become most severely involved. The speedometer invites to anything up to seventy-five miles an hour and the good roads second the invitation, while the banked curves make it perfectly safe to slow down to forty-five miles going round corners. This speed might seem to be dangerous because of the many cross-roads. But it can be demonstrated mathematically that the higher the speed at a crossing the less the danger of a collision. This fact has also been demonstrated graphically in many a movie film. Moreover, this suggestion is worthy of long consideration, that if the demolished auto had been going sixty-five miles an hour instead of sixty, it would have safely cleared the railroad crossing. Perhaps we must assume that in speed there is safety and that the trend of the future will be toward greater speed, especially at all crossings.

Of course, there are those who hold to a contrary opinion. These people are attempting to bring automobile traffic under the control of safety signals. Especially in cities. Cities, almost everywhere, are experimenting with systems of control. Salt Lake City is not doing so, because the streets of that city are so wide that the driver can rarely tell whether he is crossing a street or going its long way. But most everywhere else, some sort of system prevails. These systems show a cosmic variety, adding much to the gaiety of life (see Boston Style, The Survey, January 15, 1925). If there are any two cities that have the same system, they have carefully restrained themselves in the matter of making that fact known. Each system is worthy of a separate volume, by way of explanation, interpretation, footnotes, errata and special instances.

CONSIDER Dallas, Texas, as a case in point. It would take a large book to tell the whole story of Dallas' traffic control system; and the story grows larger with each passing day, as we shall see. Three sets of facts will help to make the matter clear. In the first place, in Dallas, traffic halts in the face of a red signal; the crossings are cleared and the traffic changes at the flash of a white signal; and the traffic moves forward when a green light appears. A visitor from New York rubs his eyes and retreats.

Yes, even the pedestrian. It is an established fact that pedestrians in Dallas obey the traffic signals. (This is the second set of facts). The crossings where control is maintained are not many, and they are all, of course, in the midst of the heaviest tides of traffic. But on those corners where control exists, pedestrians stand patiently waiting for the turn of the tide, just as the vehicular traffic does. No one ventures to cross the street after the white light flashes. He waits during the period of the white light, during the period when the red is shown and during the period of the next white light; then when the green appears, he plunges forward and goes on his way.

But, a third factor appears here, and with it, the third set of facts, the most complicated and mysterious of all. While the white light is flashing, for the clearing of the crossings, a bell rings continuously. No one may move forward while the bell is ringing, and the white light is showing. Now, it so happens in the economy of our neural mechanisms that, under ordinary street conditions, the bell tends to become the dominant signal. The white light is ignored: movement halts while the bell rings, and begins again when the bell stops ringing. Here then is set up a curious psychological development, not unlike one of the famous experiments in the history of psychology. It turns out that people are being trained, in Dallas, to cross streets after a bell has stopped ringing. That is to say, the people of Dallas, and the strangers who sojourn there any length of time, are developing a "conditioned reflex": they cannot cross a street until after a bell has rung and has stopped ringing. The result is that all over Dallas, people may be seen standing at crossings, sometimes for hours, waiting for a bell to ring and then to stop ringing. They find it impossible to initiate the crossing movement without this developed stimulus. The street may be a quiet avenue without automobiles and without controls; but the good citizen, patiently trained at great civic expense to act at a signal, finds himself unable to cross without that signal.

Behavioristic psychologists will probably find it advisable to hold a convention in Dallas—for the purpose of studying, on the ground, their favorite psychological mechanism—the conditioned response. It is not unlikely that the city will offer to stand the full expense of such a convention for, before long, unless all signs fail, the city will have to undertake extensive experiments for the purpose of determining how so large a population (Dallas expects to have a half million residents within a reasonable time) may be rescued from the paralyzing clutches of this unintentionally developed reflex.

But no account of the automobile and traffic problem of this nation would be complete that did not include the story of conditions in Burlington, North Carolina. In this small city, not hitherto much known to fame, the control of the automobile has reached a degree of perfection unknown anywhere outside the movie purlieus of Hollywood. It were worth a trip from any part of America to that town just to see the drivers perform. If Burlington were aware of its own accomplishments, it would build a high wall around itself and charge admission to all travelers In fact, it has long seemed to me that most of the movie stunts of such masters of auto-driving as Harold Lloyd must have been copied from normal performances provided

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freely daily to all the fortunate habitants of Burlington. Automobiles suddenly appear—from nowhere. They stop dead within ten feet—dropping from a speed of sixty miles. They start as suddenly. They lightly leap from one side of the street to the other. They stop and drop their windshields to a passing lady. They reverse and stand in line. They can go "left oblique" in military fashion. Yet, withal, they are the best behaved, the kindliest and most humane automobiles in the world. It is not meanness that makes them act this way: their owners love them, are proud of them and praise them in the streets, and the autos, having caught the true spirit of the city, return the love and pride and praise in deeds of spirited activity.

NONE the less, I cannot permit myself to be blinded to the fact that my native city (of five years standing—in the subways) is the most amusing city in the world, and that Fifth Avenue offers the world the high tides of humor. (I refer, of course, to Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.) A recent absence of two months—spent amongst what our most alluring critic calls the "booboisie"—has enabled me to verify my earlier suspicions in this respect. Human life on Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., has achieved its noblest and best expression. Nothing like it has ever been known before in human history; and there are those who believe that nothing approaching it will ever again be possible—if it should fade and pass away.

But it is of the traffic problem in New York, N. Y., that I am here concerned to write. It is out of respect for the automobile and the *avis* who runs it that Fifth Avenue has become the sublimation of humor. These matters are worth looking into. From the front seat on top of a Fifth Avenue bus the whole drama of existence unrolls before the fascinated spectator.

From this high point of vantage, one may see from day to day the same range of events unwind, yet with each trip, the events appear in a new order. The management reserves the right to vary the order without notice; but it guarantees always a good show. Shall we see some of these events together?

All set? See the old woman jump out of her tracks. It's really remarkable how spry New York women of advanced years remain. Life on Fifth Avenue certainly helps to keep them young. It is often remarked that New York women are much younger than women in any other city.

See that old man standing on that street corner. I've been by here many times, and he's always standing there. It's a sad tale. Three years ago he came from his home, on a side street on the other side of the Avenue, to do a bit of shopping for his wife. He crossed the Avenue and entered the store. He expected to be through in a few minutes and to be safely home for lunch. But the shopping kept him busy until late evening, and by that time the Avenue had become filled with machines. He could not get home. He called up his house by telephone and told of his plight, but nothing could be done about it. He's never been home since. He writes home, now and then. Once in a while, one of the younger members of the family pays him a visit. His wife sometimes comes to the other side of the Avenue and waves to him, to let him know that there's no hard feelings. But he never gets home. He simply comes each day and stands at that corner and looks longingly across the flood of traffic. Meanwhile, the years are going by, going by—

It has been computed by competent statisticians that any child expecting to be born in New York, N. Y., after 1926, will need to choose, beforehand, which side of the Avenue he wants to spend his life on, because he'll never be able to cross it while he lives.

The great trucks on Fifth Avenue offer endless amusement. When the traffic turns for a moment and the cross-street deluge is undammed, the earth trembles and the nations are afeared. Hundred ton trucks carrying sky-scrapers from Second Avenue to Sixth Avenue lumber across; and other trucks carrying sky-scrapers from Seventh Avenue to Third Avenue go ditto. Sometimes, of course, the crossings are not entirely cleared. There and then the fun begins. Two trucks carrying a new wing for the Woolworth Building will run over an ordinary automobile without realizing that they have hit anything. Oh, such energy, such force! Nowhere else in the world can such tremendous activities be undertaken. They haven't the men, they haven't the money, they haven't the minds to conceive and execute such operations elsewhere!

But, after all, it's really the taxi driver who makes life worth living (for a few hours longer) in New York, N. Y. Anyhow, nothing should ever be done in the heat of passion.

There is an *entente cordiale,* it is supposed, between the traffic officer and the taxi driver; but it is merely on the surface. When, as in some crucial moment of a traffic jam, all superficial attitudes slip away and the naked souls of men emerge, it becomes apparent that in the hearts of both officer and driver there is undying desire: the driver's driving "wish" is that he may, some day, wing his favorite cop, under conditions that will, of course, make the act seem meritorious; and the cop's haunting ambition is that he may be permitted to grab off a driver along about five o'clock each day, take him to headquarters, book him on a charge that will get him ten years up the river, and so call it a day.

Unfortunately, the drivers usually have the last word, or at least the last fling on the street. After one of them has been properly "bawled out" for his lawlessness, he gets even by rubbing the mud off his fenders onto the officer's overcoat. The officer could be sent to jail for what he thinks about the matter.

Thus, as we go on down the street, let your mind mull over these indisputable facts: This is the high tide of American civilization. Standing there in the midst of the ocean of traffic—with pedestrians, horse vehicles, taxis, automobiles and busses all about him moving rapidly in all directions—the traffic officer is guide, protector and friend to the finest specimens of the human family. There on foot goes a future director of U. S. steals. Here in this hansom cab is the last surviving daughter of the Gadsden Purchase. Yonder taxi carries a son of the house of the usher of St. Paul's parish. Here in this bus is the checker champion of Greenwich Village. And omniscience, alone, knows who this fellow is in this gorgeous private automobile, and what business he has to be riding around in it.

What rare mortals pass, day by day, up and down this thoroughfare: what scintillating personalities; what diamonds, cut and uncut; what jewels, set and unset; what watch-fobs, paid for and charged! They come and go, each on his own particular bent—to take care of the business and pleasure of the city—which means, of course, the business of the world. As for the world's pleasure, that's another matter.

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Up to the Doctors

TEN years ago the very idea of an international conference on birth control in New York city would have been unthinkable. Except to a few earnest propagandists and sociologists the term suggested only something rather darkingly funny, even funnier than the activities of the "suffragettes" of those days. There was little public discussion of it except in the police courts, where Margaret Sanger bravely ignored the insults and innuendoes of judges, audience and reporters alike. Every hand seemed raised against her except for a few loyal followers, among them many of the weary mothers of Brownsville who had parked their baby carriages in rows outside the doors of her first clinic, closed by the police.

The opposite picture of the conference just concluded gives faith in the vitality of an idea backed by one determined person. For a week a distinguished group of professional men and women of widely differing interests has met in the auditorium of a New York hotel, listening to papers on various aspects of birth control by persons whose names are known the wide world over. There has been only one free public meeting; all the other sessions have been for groups who came and paid a conference fee not to hear propaganda or argument, but to learn of and contribute to an important sociological development.

The program listed members of the faculties of Amherst, New York University, Harvard, Cornell, Yale, Bryn Mawr, Columbia, Smith, the University of California, Syracuse and the University of Maine. It included such ranking physicians as Dr. William Allen Pusey, president of the American Medical Association; Dr. Alice Hamilton of the Harvard Medical School, Dr. Ira S. Wile, Dr. Max Schlapp, of the Postgraduate Medical School, Dr. Walter Timme, Dr. W. F. Robie, Dr. Rachelle Yarros of Hull House, and Dr. Aletta Jacobs, pioneer in her native Holland. It brought together the suggestions and criticisms of a group of clergymen of churches both in and outside of New York; of sociologists and students of social problems such as Professor Ogburn of Columbia, Miriam Van Waters of the Juvenile Court of Los Angeles, Louis I. Dublin of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and Owen Lovejoy of the National Child Labor Committee. The subjects of their papers were arranged in sessions headed Fecundity and Civilization, the Differential Birth Rate, Health of the Community, Economic Poverty and Child Labor, War and Population, Eugenics and Welfare, Biological and Allied Problems, Sex and Reproduction, and Religious and Moral Factors.

The list of more than sixty foreign and American vice-presidents of the conference carries an equally brilliant roster of names as diverse as Arnold Bennett and Annie Goodrich, Lytton Strachey and E. V. McCollum, H. G. Wells and M. Cary Thomas, Corrado Gini of the University of Padua and Elsie Clews Parsons. Another group which included George Bernard Shaw, W. L. George, and Bertrand Russell, of England; Henri Barbusse, and Jean Longuet of France; and Dr. Frank Crane, Fannie Hurst, H. L. Mencken, James R. Maurer, Judge Ben Lindsey and Floyd Dell of the United States, among many others, sent messages of appreciation and good will.

Through it all Mrs. Sanger smiled as quietly and as unconcerned as though she never had envisaged anything different from this focussing of all kinds of professional competence upon the subject which has been her life work. As Dr. Raymond Pearl of Johns Hopkins University declared: "This congress of leading scientific men and women from all over the world is also in large measure a tribute to the splendid work of Mrs. Margaret Sanger, the pioneer and leader of the birth control movement in America. Under difficulties and vicissitudes which would have completely disheartened a less courageous soul, she has kept up the fight and won a succession of victories which even a few years ago would have seemed impossible."

Lay interest in the movement for birth control has been apparent for years in the great volume of letters and other enquiries which have come to Mrs. Sanger from all parts of the country. A rapidly increasing professional interest and support was registered in the attendance at a meeting on contraceptive methods open only to licensed physicians, which jammed one hall, and necessitated an overflow meeting in another hotel, bringing together more than a thousand physicians, who acknowledged the interest and responsibility of the medical profession in birth control by a resolution declaring:

> That this meeting on contraception consisting of members of the American medical profession, affirms that birth control, being a very important and complicated problem requiring scientific study and guidance, comes properly within the province of preventive medicine and that the subject should not only be given a place on the program of county and state societies and of the American Medical Association but also become a part of the work of suitable clinics, hospitals and other medically supervised organizations engaged in the scientific study and prevention of disease and crime.

Perhaps because birth control began as a lay movement the knowledge of its sociological implications has outrun progress in medical technique, so that there is great present need for a program of medical research and clinical trial. (see The Survey, March 15, 1925, Surprises in an Investigation of Birth Control.) Mrs. Sanger herself has been among the first to recognize this need. The Survey already has noted her offer, in accord with the generous and statesmanlike course of her ten year's campaign, to place the direction of the medical activities of the American Birth Control League in the hands of a representative medical group. Now it is up to the doctors. M. R.

The Savants Say

METHODS of the past in eugenics are no longer practicable. They are too crude, too ascetic or too cruel; that is why they have decayed. The only method which comes before us today as a reasonably practical instrument, whatever its defects, for effecting limitation of the family and eugenically molding the future race is the method of contraception. . . . It is practically a new method, and as yet it has not had the slightest measurable influence in restraining the ever increasing flood of human fertility. So vast and menacing is the evil to be fought that birth control will need to be applied on a scale as yet undreamed of if that devastating flood is to be stayed.—*Havelock Ellis.*

Birth Control seems to offer the only method at once humane and intelligent of meeting the menace of population growth without fundamentally altering our civilization and standards of living. Even this solution can only function adequately to that end if it is guided by the soundest biological and eugenic knowledge available.—*Raymond Pearl, Johns Hopkin University.*

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The Common Welfare

"IN cooperation, the most logical arrangements are less important than good-will." With this as its guiding principle, a well-conceived plan for the furthering of cooperation among New York city's two thousand social agencies was launched on April 2 at the anniversary dinner of Better Times, which for five years has served, with mounting success, as their organ. The Welfare Council of New York was formally presented by Robert W. de Forest as a major step toward realizing the fundamental purposes of the organizations with which as president of the Charity Organization Society he has had lifelong relationships.

Evidences of good-will were not lacking. Some fifteen hundred diners who crowded and overflowed the available rooms were the most substantial testimony to the interest which the movement has rolled up since Better Times first offered its prize for a workable plan of coordination, in the fall of 1923, and to the cordial appreciation which its editor, George J. Hecht, has won by his unflagging initiative and cooperative spirit. Seventy-five leaders in New York's social effort—divided into three groups, city officials, representatives of the contributing public, and professional social workers—pledged their personal effort to accomplish the purposes of the Council by accepting membership on its board of directors. Governor Smith sent a cordial message of endorsement. James H. Post for the chambers of commerce and a host of agencies with which he is identified, Monseigneur Francis J. O'Hara for the Catholic Charities, Arthur Lehman for the Jewish group and Michael M. Davis for the organized social workers of the city, rallied to the plan. The initial expenses of the Council, to the amount of $50,000, have been assumed by voluntary contributors. On motion of William Hamlin Childs, seconded by Mary Kingsbury Simkhovitch, headworker of Greenwich House, the meeting approved the plan without dissenting vote.

With what would appear to be not only the soundest but possibly the only possible strategy, the men and women who have been seeking ways and means to give organic expression to New York's growing desire for integrating social work have set up this nucleus for cooperation without attempting either to prescribe the form of the body which may grow up around it, or to define its functions in any rigid way. The Council thus consists for the moment of a board of directors without any members behind them, without a constitution, and without an executive. But no one can doubt that this nucleus will begin promptly to develop a body: there is life in it.

There is, to be sure, a tentative plan which sets forth the main purposes of the organization and sketches the outlines of its possible structure. This is the fruit of a year's deliberation by the Coordination Committee set up, under the chairmanship of Mr. de Forest, at the conclusion of the Better Times contest a year ago. It is based on the prize-winning plan submitted by a committee of the New York members of the American Association of Social Work (see The Survey, June 1, 1924), which held up as ultimate objective what is essentially a federation of federations. Individual agencies would be grouped in sections with others of like purpose; the sections would be linked into divisions corresponding to the major segments of social work; the divisions would be directly represented in the council. Some of these functional groups are already in existence; some are not; but there is already a body of cooperative experience to draw on. At every point the need for flexibility is stressed; it is suggested not only that agencies doing like tasks shall be permanently grouped, but that those operating in a particular part of the city, perhaps even a whole borough, shall come together when desirable to consider sectional problems.

Mr. de Forest reminded the meeting that the New York Charity Organization Society was established more than 40 years ago to perform many functions of coordination which in other cities have more recently been performed by Welfare Councils, and has been performing in New York the functions of confidential exchange, Bureau of Advice and Information, publication of social directories and others. Mr. de Forest hailed the present organization as only a further step in the movement for cooperation because in recent years it has become evident that no single society, however representative its governing board, could satisfactorily insure cooperation and coordination even in the Borough of Manhattan, let alone in greater New York.

Homer Folks, secretary of the State Charities Aid Association and twice president of the National Conference of Social Work, outlined the steps by which the organization would fall into its stride; first, a period of initial organization which would be completed when the board of directors, an executive committee and a finance committee were functioning; then a period of planning and common services, in which the council would survey its task and decide on its first enterprises; then a time of functional organization in which the agencies would be grouped into an integrated whole; then an approach to the difficult problem of regional organization.

MANY of the common services ordinarily performed by councils of social agencies—investigation and endorsement, confidential exchange, the publication of a directory, the Christmas Clearing Bureau, and the like—are in New York performed by individual agencies or existing groups. It is not proposed that the Welfare Council, for the present at least, shall take them over. But it is suggested that it should at once undertake the task of research and may well proceed toward joint publicity and information service. It is generally held that the $80,000,000 budget of public and private social work in New York, of which twenty or twenty-five millions is raised in voluntary gifts, is much too cumbersome a load to be carried, for years to come, by joint financing; although one of the research tasks which the Council will presumably undertake is to study the experience of other cities with community chests.

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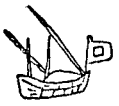
Evidences are plenty that cooperation and even financial federation have begun to interest the New York public and the social agencies themselves. One borough, Queens, has already an active council of social agencies. Jewish and Catholic federations are well established. The four major welfare agencies which are neighbors in the Charities Building have been quietly discussing their mutual relations for many months. A joint committee representing the chambers of commerce of the five boroughs has made a preliminary study of the possibilities of coordination. During the past winter the manufacturers, dealers and workers of the fur trade have set up their own charity chest. Staten Island has been talking joint finance. These straws in the wind, as Allen T. Burns of the National Information Bureau pointed out at the close of the meeting, not only reveal tendencies which may reinforce the effort of the Council, but suggest too that it is vitally important to New York social work to plan vigorously in its own behalf, and with a city-wide perspective, if coordination is not to be brought about in fractional and partisan ways. Such comprehensive planning may be expected from the Welfare Council.



PUTTING the newer technique of group discussion at the service of the newer ideas of race cooperation, more than two hundred white and colored leaders from seventeen states met in Cincinnati late in March at the call of the Commission on the Church and Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches, of New York, and the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, of Atlanta. The delegates represented local groups organized for—and active in—local efforts to improve relations between the races, with a few delegates-at-large of national organizations of similar purpose. Frankly and eagerly they discussed their own experience with actual situations in race relations in such fields as health, housing, publicity, schools and colleges, industry, the courts, the churches and social agencies.

A special committee was assigned to each topic. On the basis of preliminary analysis, questions on each topic had been sent before the conference to stimulate inquiry and prepare for definite meeting of minds in the discussion. After a topic had been considered for a time, the committee assigned to it withdrew to evaluate the points made and to return a summary and recommendations for further discussion. While the committee was deliberating, a short address was made by a qualified person on the subject under discussion, and opportunity was given for questions on its content.

Two points on which discussion turned may be noted. A group of twenty-three white and colored students from North and South approved recommendations as to race relations in education. Since the causes of interracial antagonism are social, they held, they are remediable through social changes, and as education is the major factor in bringing about social changes, educational institutions from the kindergarten up are strategic centers for the development of constructive interracial attitudes. Recognizing a difference in the average cultural level of white and Negro people in the United States, and ascribing it to unequal educational opportunity, the committee recommended that all educational authorities provide opportunities for education for white and colored students equal in all respects; that Negro leaders use all legitimate means to induce Negroes everywhere to avail themselves of the maximum educational opportunity; that educational authorities and student bodies make sympathetic interracial contact possible for students of all grades, that fair interpretation of each race be given to the other in teaching material, that meritorious material of Negro origin be as freely used as any other; that Negro students in mixed schools be admitted to representation in general student activities and that the method of interracial conference be used as freely as possible.

In the discussion on race relations in industry a frank and pointed question was asked from the floor: "Can the Negro afford to relinquish the whip hand—that is, the power he now holds of being able to supply labor in times of strike—before he is absolutely sure what the union will do for him?" John P. Frey, labor leader, advised Negro labor to organize its own unions for the present. Forrester B. Washington of Philadelphia, referring to the exclusion of Negroes from the unions in the anthracite coal fields, from machinists' unions everywhere and the plumbers' union in Philadelphia, said "If the Negro undercuts the white man it is for self-preservation."

DENVER, Colorado, is the right city for the National Conference of Social Work to visit next June. Social work done, or undone, under Ku Klux Klan direction should be a spectacle worth seeing. The mails and press have been hot with the fight which Judge Lindsey has been making for his official life and the life of the juvenile court—a fight in which the Klan seems to have used every weapon at its command to gain control of Lindsey's office and punish him for independence. Now comes the news that Gertrude Vaile, secretary of the state department of charities and corrections, has been dismissed on five days' notice.

A bill abolishing the department was passed by the house of representatives. The state senate refused to concur. The morning after the senate voted, the governor's axe fell. Miss Vaile was appointed by Governor Sweet last year. His Klan-supported successor was technically within his rights in dismissing her, subject to the approval of the civil service commission; under the civil service law her appointment was provisional, and the commission had ignored her urgent requests and Governor Sweet's demand that she be given an opportunity to qualify for permanent appointment as the result of an examination.

Miss Vaile has been starved for working funds: her staff has consisted of one stenographer, most of whose time was used for pardons work. The department is charged by law "to investigate the whole system of charities and corrections" within the state, examine all public institutions, and investigate and license voluntary agencies. The governor considered it "useless." He may decline to appoint a successor, and point with pride to his economy in saving the state the $8,500 which was the amount of the department's last biennial appropriation. Or he may reshape the department in some fashion more satisfactory to the Klan. Either course of action should lend spice to his address of welcome at the National Conference.

It has been a long uphill fight to carry human values and a self-respecting technique into the administration of a state's welfare responsibilities. Always it is a struggle to hold the

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lines against ignorance and political greed. Social workers in America are but faintly conscious of their common stake in such issues as the governor of Colorado has created. Can they speak out clear and bold in defense of intelligent and disinterested service? Now is their opportunity.

ON Mount Scopus, from which invading armies used to march on Jerusalem, the Jews have dedicated their university. Like the Pilgrims of Plymouth Colony, they have planted their homes and school together; the cornerstone was laid in 1918 almost immediately upon their return, as a people, to Palestine. Patrick Geddes has designed the magnificent dome and the spacious buildings which will house it some day. For the present it is chiefly a development of three existing research institutions—the Institute of Jewish Studies, in which Judah Magnes has played a leading part, now housed in Arab buildings; the Microbiological Institute, working in conjunction with the Rothschild Hospital in Jerusalem itself and the Chemical Institute. The university wisely begins as a center for graduate study and research, hoping to add an undergraduate school as the community increases in size.

Palestine has almost always had a Jewish institution of learning, even in the darkest days of submission to the Romans. The Arabs tolerated the Jews; only the Christian Crusaders drove them out. But this time the Earl of Balfour came to address the thousands who pressed out of Jerusalem to the partly completed amphitheatre facing East over the wilderness of Judea toward the hills of Moab, the Jordan valley and the Dead Sea. Lord Allenby, who conquered Palestine at the head of the British forces, was an honored guest. This university starts with the good wishes and eager interest of the Christian world, including official Poland. As it was inaugurated Jewish colonies throughout the world, the greatest of them in New York city, celebrated a fête day. But the Arab houses about Jerusalem were draped in black, a challenge to the hope of the university's founders that Arab scholars too may be drawn in to make it a great center of Jewish and Oriental studies. That hope was underscored by Lord Balfour, who recalled the harmony with which Jews and Arabs worked together ten centuries ago for the illumination of Europe. The new Hebrew University has a position, geographically and racially, which gives it a unique opportunity to open an intellectual Suez between Orient and Occident.

IN 1923 the late Dr. William H. Slingerland, Special Agent of the Russell Sage Foundation, made an intensive study of one hundred and fifty schools for juvenile delinquents. The aspect that impressed him most deeply was their need for trained workers. His whole published report crystallized into the plea "that some definite organization blaze the way to at least a real effort to train workers according to modern necessities and along the lines of modern ideals." This challenge has been answered by the Children's Village of Dobbs Ferry, New York, which has brought together a notable advisory council under Leon C. Faulkner, its managing director, to organize a training school which will use the Village as its laboratory. The school will draw on the nearby training resources of New York city for many of its lecturers, possibly with affiliations with one of the universities or schools of social work. In the Village itself will be found opportunity for practical experience. The courses probably will be of one year's duration for average students, and of two years for those who wish to fit themselves for advanced positions. In this step the Children's Village has shown the capacity for leadership which it demonstrated twenty years ago, when, under the direction of Charles D. Hilles, it left behind the old congregate building and reform school tradition of the New York Juvenile Asylum and became a country village of children's homes, one of the first cottage institutions.

AT 1:15 in the afternoon of March 18 a whirling dervish of the sky tore across the little town of Annapolis, Missouri. It sped on across southern Illinois and Indiana. Where it passed more than 800 lay dead, 2,500 were hurt, and thirteen towns were wholly or partly devastated.

Forty-five minutes after the tornado began its riotous work and long before it had finished, the Associated Press man in St. Louis was telling the Red Cross man, over the telephone, where the storm was headed and what was happening in its wake. By 6:45 the same afternoon a special train bearing a director, physicians, graduate nurses, tents from Jefferson Barracks, food, medical and surgical supplies was on its way to the scene of disaster. It reached Murphysboro exactly eight hours after the storm broke there—a record which, everything considered, perhaps beats anything in the annals of disaster relief.

From that time on the process of relief went forward with the major elements in the Red Cross program—centralized and systematic direction, and instant use of every available resource—both conspicuously evident. The national chairman of Red Cross Disaster Relief, Henry M. Baker, happened to be in St. Louis at the time the storm broke, with James L. Fieser, vice-chairman of the national organization. Both hurried to the scene of action; Mr. Baker took charge; William M. Baxter, Jr., directing the St. Louis office, mobilized relief behind them and is supervising the case-work which is now going on in the troubled towns of Missouri, Illinois and Indiana. Chicago poured out money and workers. Red Cross chapters throughout the Middle West sprang to action. Salvation Army headquarters in Chicago, the federated churches of St. Louis, the newspapers, the Illinois Agricultural Association, the departments of public welfare of the three states, the railroads, business houses, lodges and clubs, in the way of the new charity, sent word to the central office of the Red Cross in St. Louis that they were ready at a moment's call to contribute what was needed. The governor of Illinois, overtaken by the news at a state reception, had his personal representative on the way to learn the facts before midnight; the Illinois legislature appropriated half a million dollars for relief the next morning.

The Red Cross first aid instruction train, which happened to be in Indianapolis, left promptly for the disaster area. At Griffin it found danger of a tetanus outbreak. Through the Indianapolis chapter of the Red Cross a supply of tetanus

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serum was dispatched at once by aeroplane. Radio stations broadcasted continuously the movements of Red Cross personnel in the areas deprived of ordinary means of communication.

Added to all the confusion and suffering which such a catastrophe brings about was a peculiar threat to the life of the communities broken by the storm: farms were put out of business just before spring planting. Houses and barns were destroyed; farm implements disappeared; orchards representing years of cultivation were wiped out. To deal with this crisis the Red Cross has organized a new bit of apparatus: the rural disaster relief caravan. Two such caravans, with carpenters, day laborers and other workers, with all sorts of tools and supplies, worked systematically through the disordered area, clearing up debris and wreckage as they went and making on the spot and without ceremony such repairs as could be handled expeditiously. So thoroughly was this work done that farmers were enabled to begin planting on schedule. The work of rehabilitation is well under way.

TO the comparatively little exact data on the health of working children the two studies summarized in this issue of the Survey (pp. 85 and 86) bring valuable additions of fact and conclusion. Milwaukee turned a staggering job of the physical examination of continuation school children into an educational campaign, drawing in a city-wide cooperation of health and social agencies. In New York city the investigators of the Bureau of Women in Industry, working also in continuation schools, correlated the reports of physical examinations with the conditions of the particular child's job, to learn with consternation that half the children were at work which might be expected to accentuate their defects. Yet Hugh Grant Rowell, in his pioneer study and organization as Director of Health and Hygiene in the schools of New Bedford, Mass., found that the factory children showed to a marked degree less underweight, and a steadier gain in weight than children of the same ages still in the grades. On the physical side the moral apparently is continued supervision and follow-up of the health of all children through adolescence, in school or at work, with a system of vocational guidance for those who leave school to make sure so far as possible that their physical capital is invested to the best advantage.

THE case for the private school, as against a state law that would wipe out all such schools, for children between the ages of eight and sixteen, is now before the Supreme Court of the United States on appeal from the state of Oregon. Arguments in the case were begun on March 16. The origin of the Oregon law is not clear. It was supported by the Ku Klux Klan, but it was not initiated by them. It was adopted by public referendum at the regular state election in 1922, to take effect Sept. 1, 1926. (For fuller statement of the issues involved, see The Survey, Oct. 15, 1922, p. 76).

The case for the law, i. e., the states's case against the private school, is based upon the "police power of the state" which, it is argued, certainly gives the state the right to regulate the schools. It is generally conceded that the state has the authority to compel all children to go to school; why, then, should it be argued that the state exceeds its authority when it goes one step further and defines the sort of school which they must attend?

Asked by Chief Justice William H. Taft whether he could show any precedents for such control by the state, counsel for Oregon replied that he had found but one case, and that an inconclusive one from Michigan.

The law was attacked by various groups, mostly religious bodies with parochial schools located in the state. They claimed that the threat of closing had already operated to reduce their patronage, and that they were being seriously injured. Counsel for these schools agreed that the state had every right to regulate schools within certain limits, but denied the right of the state to wipe the schools out of existence, or to deny to the owners of the school properties the right to use those properties for otherwise lawful purposes.

From the trend of the arguments in the case it seems likely that if the law is held to be unconstitutional the decision will not be made on the merits of the educational questions involved: the questions of religious and intellectual freedom will not be dealt with by the court; but the decision will have something of the same quality that appeared in the recent case from the state of Nebraska, in which the court held that, while the state had the right to regulate what should be taught in the schools, it had no right to deprive any teacher, otherwise a good citizen, of his means of livelihood without due process of law. (See The Survey, June 15, 1923, p. 317).

That is to say, it seems likely that, in this Oregon case, the determining argument for the unconstitutionality of the intolerant law will not be found in the right of people to have the kind of education they want, but in the right of owners of property to have the use of that property for their own purposes unless, after due process of law, they shall have been evicted for maintaining a nuisance. So, property rights may, once again, prove to be the substantial support of threatened human rights.

WHEN the amphioxus swam across the pages of the newspapers a week or two ago in the accounts of William Beebe's expedition to the Sargasso Sea, he added a new chapter to his unique history. For the amphioxus, or lancelet, enjoys a biological prestige all out of proportion to his size or beauty. He is the vertebrate reduced to its lowest terms, without heart, skull, brain, jaw or fins, a little lower than a fish, a little higher than a worm. He has a "cartilaginous notochord," that is, a low elastic row of cells, which is almost a backbone. Whether or not it is a backbone coming, that is in process of evolution, or disappearing, as a degeneration, never has been agreed. He wriggles about the sand of beaches, but Dr. Beebe's specimen is the first known to have been found far out at sea.

What an amphioxus at sea has to teach science awaits the discoverer's interpretation. On land, the creature already has done a strange service to humankind. (See The Survey,

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June 1, 1924: Apronstrings of Mother Ocean.) For the amphioxus has a peculiar groove opening into his pharynx, known as the endostyle organ. Clearly it is part of his equipment for nutrition. About fifty years ago, William Muller guessed brilliantly that it was the equivalent in man and other animals of the thyroid gland, the function of which had been a complete mystery. On that guess, substantiated by research and experimentation, has been erected the store of knowledge now available concerning that tremendously important little gland, a kind of a thermostat of the human body, which regulates the rate at which the body burns its fuel to live and to maintain a constant bodily temperature, and which is essential to the proper growth and development of the young in mind and in physique. Perhaps this new tiny lancelet, afloat in the fabulous Sargasso Sea, has also a crumb of science to add to our store.

JUST how easy marriage comes in the United States is brought out in a study recently completed by Fred S. Hall and Mary E. Richmond for the Russell Sage Foundation. In fourteen states, which include New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, it is legal for a child to marry at an age when he or she still is barred from industry. In the country at large there are close to 700,000 persons who were married before they were sixteen, or married to persons under sixteen. While the schools and the welfare agencies have been working to prolong childhood, the marriage laws have received scant attention; as a result little girls are married off by parents who wish to evade the compulsory education laws or to avoid responsibility for supporting them at an age when they are not allowed to work for wages.

Current beliefs to the contrary, these child marriages seem not to be a result of the European traditions of a large block of our population. They are most prevalent in wholly American groups. As in all parts of the world, they tend to occur more often in warm climates than in colder parts of the country; the most striking tendency, however, is their frequency in small towns and isolated country districts where there are few opportunities for recreation or education. In certain parts of the Appalachian mountain chain a girl is an old maid at eighteen.

"Increased facilities of communication, by railroad, automobile, telephone, telegraph and newspaper have come to mean not only a more varied food supply and greater cultural advantages" the authors declare, "they also bring about a wider choice and, in all probability, a somewhat delayed and better choice of mates."

Among immigrant groups, the tendency to child marriages is about as frequent in the first generation as among native groups under like conditions; in the second generation, it is only half as frequent. The percentage of girls from 15 to 19 who are married is lowest in New England, where it is exactly half the percentage for the country as a whole. On the Pacific coast and in mountainous states the percentage of youthful marriages is twice that of New England, and in the central southern states it is three times the New England rate. In New York City, however, the percentage of child marriages is even lower than in New England as a whole.

Yet even in New York city, as the recent investigation before the Bronx Grand Jury has brought out, little girls of eleven or twelve are married, usually to older men, and usually with the consent of their parents who falsify the facts, if need be, to bring them in accordance with the specifications for a license. The New York testimony agrees with the findings of the Russell Sage study, that these marriages are usually unhappy and of short duration. State Senator Antin declares that more than 90 per cent of these very early marriages end in abandonment, annulment or separation.

Ten recommendations are offered by the Russell Sage Foundation to avoid or cure the outstanding evils of the present systems. These include: a minimum age of at least 16 for girls: a law requiring five days' advance notice of intention to marry; the closing up of at least forty Gretna Greens, or marriage market towns, whose exploitation and commercialization of marriage is responsible for many of the child unions; the cooperation of adjoining states to discourage hasty marriages across the state border; encouragement of local license issuers to use the discretion which many states now empower; changing from the fee system for license issuers to a salary system, which would make their services more disinterested; requirement of documentary evidence of age, other than affidavits, and of the presence of both applicants for a marriage license in person before the license issuer; and harmony of the different state laws which fix the minimum marriageable age. This minimum should be not less than the minimum working age, and the age to which education is compulsory should be adjusted to fit both the other standards.

WHAT shall our public schools do with all the "drives," and the other demands that are constantly being made upon them by more or less interested groups and individuals for their support? In many places this question has become more than "academic." In New York city, for example, Superintendent William J. O'Shea, finds that "This foisting upon the schools of so many diverse and extraneous things has caused great distraction to our teachers and pupils and has interfered considerably with our work... Teachers are sick of the whole business of drives. This condition makes for strain, dissatisfaction and unhappiness." New York city is about prepared, therefore, to refuse all "drives" entrée to the school.

In Chicago, on the other hand, discussion of this problem is complicated by another matter. In that city, the Teachers' Councils, organizations of the teachers for certain professional purposes, have found it most convenient for a number of years to meet several times each year, on school time. The present school authorities are now objecting to this practice on the ground that it is wasteful of school time, illegal and an injustice to the children—who are thus cheated out of a several hours of the teacher's time each year. The teachers have countered with the argument that, if the authorities are so anxious to save the time of the teachers for their regular school duties, they might dispense with the innumerable drives that now take much of the school's time and energy; that the meetings of teachers for professional purposes have certainly more claim upon the time of the schools than most of the extraneous drives can show. This argument having reached an impasse, the councils, at last reports stood, or lay abolished.

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SOCIAL PRACTICE

Preventing Poverty

FAMILY welfare organizations find themselves at work in 1925 at a job which differs strikingly from that which engaged their attention at the beginning of the twentieth century. There has been a shifting of emphasis from mere relief to the constructive and preventive aspects of their activities. Relief work itself is more intensive and more fundamental to the well being of the families whom it does touch. More dependent people are maintained in their homes and fewer in institutions. Children of dependent families have much better opportunities for attaining working age with health unimpaired and with suitable educational preparation for life. There is a greater satisfaction in the outcome to those directing family welfare work and more satisfaction on the part of families who are influenced. The job is becoming less hopeless and more manageable.

Important among the many factors which have combined to bring about these striking changes are:

The increase over a period of years in wages in terms of ability of wage earners to purchase standard of living.

The decrease in mortality and morbidity rates.

The development of workmen's compensation, beginning, in New York, in July, 1914.

The decrease in immigration, accentuated still further by the new immigration law.

The development of outdoor relief to dependent families, particularly, the development of so-called mothers' allowances.

THAT there has been an increase in real wages—that is, wages in terms of ability to purchase standard of living—seems to be clear from the conclusions of three important reports.

In a volume entitled Income in the United States, published by the National Bureau of Economic Research in 1921, it is shown that the per capita income in the United States from 1909 to 1918 inclusive increased from $318 to $506. Reduced to terms of prices of 1913 the report still disclosed a per capita increase in real income from $333 in 1909 to $372 in 1918, an increase of 11.7 per cent. This is probably the latest information of exactly this character that is available. Research Report No. 62, issued by the National Industrial Conference Board, entitled Wages, Hours and Employment in American Manufacturing Industries, gives information from twenty-three leading industries with 1,678 plants and nearly 700,000 workers to show an increase of 35 per cent between 1914 and 1923 in the real incomes of wage earners. The trend of this statistical study agrees so nearly with data procured from other sources that I have no doubt that it is reliable evidence in establishing the fact that there has been an actual increase in real wages; the only possible difference of opinion is in regard to size of the increase.

The Industrial Bulletin published by the industrial commissioner of New York state shows that the weekly earning curve in New York state between 1914 and 1924 rose much more rapidly than the cost of living. Assuming the statistical correctness of the methods employed by the report issued by the National Industrial Conference Board, the difference reported would mean an increase of 21 per cent in real earnings. The New York state data are gathered from factories representing 1,648 firms with nearly 500,000 employes, or more than a third of the factory workers in the state, and a weekly payroll of more than $13,000,000.

While these data do not apply with equal force to all groups in the community, the composite picture does give clear evidence of a general increase in ability to purchase standard of living. The effect of this in cutting off a large block of dependent families at its source is clear. It has been and is, so long as it continues to operate, one of the most potent factors in preventing dependency. It is certain that an increase in real wages means an improved standard of living and a decrease in the number of families who, because of illness or other reasons, become dependent.

In a study of 21,000 babies in seven American cities, Dr. Robert M. Woodbury found, for example, that the infant mortality rates for all causes and for all ranges of income in this group was 110 per thousand births. In the families in which the father had no earnings this rate was 211; in families where his earnings were under $450 the infant mortality rate was 167. In each of the increasing income groups the infant mortality rate decreased steadily. In the group of $650 to $850 it declined to 107.5. In the last group, those earning $1,250 and over, this figure was 59. Other evidence might be assembled to illustrate the direct relation that exists between real earnings of families and death rates, morbidity rates, poverty and dependency, but it is too clearly established to require repeated documentation.

BETWEEN 1911 and 1922 the mortality rate from all causes in the registration area of the United States decreased from 14.2 to 11.8. In New York state during the same period it decreased from 15.7 to 13. In New York city from 1910 to 1922, it declined from 16 to 11.9.

These are general death rates. The work of family welfare organizations is affected more directly by tuberculosis sickness and death rates as this is precisely the disease that causes the greatest amount of dependency. More than one third (34 per cent) of the material relief expended by the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor in its last fiscal year was used for families where tuberculosis was a major factor. In addition to this, a large amount of money was expended in families whose father had died from tuberculosis. These two factors, together, probably account for one-half of the total expenditure of this association for material relief. Yet from 1910 to 1922 the death rate from tuberculosis dropped in the registration area of the United States from 160 per 100,000 to 97 and in New York city during the same years it dropped from 210 to 99. Tuberculosis and public health leaders do not think we have reached the end of this decline. Dr. Louis I. Dublin, statistician of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, estimates that it is reasonable to expect a death rate from tuberculosis in the

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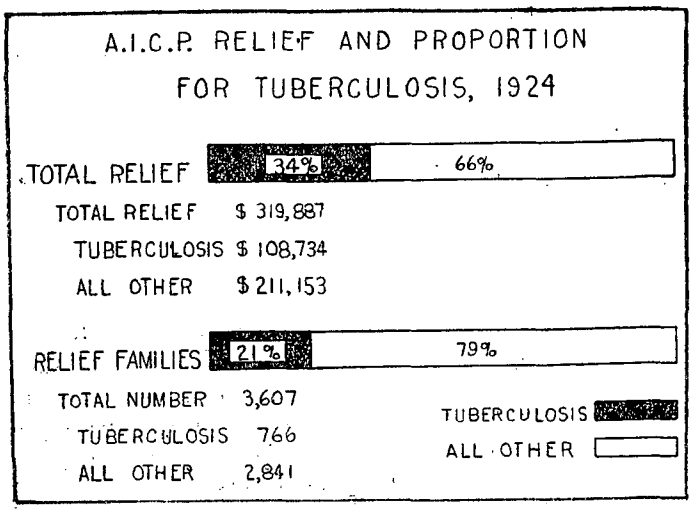


registration area of the United States in 1930 somewhere around 50 in the place of 97 for the year 1922. Family welfare organizations are already reaping the results of these large downward movements in the curves of morbidity and mortality rates and as far as we can estimate, this effect should be cumulative and should be greater in the next ten-year period than it has been in the last.

Further, longevity tends increasingly to raise the age at which fathers and wages earners die and therefore to increase the probability of their children arriving at working age before the death of the fathers. In Massachusetts from 1855 to 1921 the expectation of life increased from forty years to fifty-five and one-fourth years. Dr. Dublin in dealing with these figures and the factors at work causing them, estimates it as reasonable to look forward to a further increase to an expectation of life of sixty-five years. While the greatest factor causing this increase has been the saving of life in the early years and while added expectancy of life may also tend to increase somewhat the number of aged who may become dependent, there is evidence to show that it is operating to cut off still more dependency for the reason given above.

IN July 1914 the Workmen's Compensation Act in New York state went into effect. The original act has been amended and enlarged. In 1922 it covered all employments conducted for gain, in which four or more operatives are employed. It provides for medical benefits through the payment of necessary hospital and medical bills for such a period as may be necessary. It provides compensation for permanent total disability of two-thirds of the average weekly pay for the duration of the disability—for total temporary disability, two-thirds of the average weekly wage for the duration of disability, provided the total amount does not exceed $3,500. Provision is also made for permanent partial disability and temporary partial disability, for disfigurement, for occupational disease in which two-thirds of the average weekly wage is provided for the duration of the disease, for death and for compensation of dependents on a fixed schedule.

In 1924 nearly six million dollars was expended in New York state for compensation for deaths, between eleven and twelve million dollars for permanent disability and about five million dollars for temporary disability, a total of nearly twenty-three millions. It is estimated that about 60 per cent of this is expended in New York city. All but six states now have workmen's compensation acts. In 1923 Pennsylvania expended over thirteen million dollars; in 1921 Illinois expended over five million dollars; in 1922 Massachusetts expended six million; and in 1923 Wisconsin expended three million six hundred dollars.

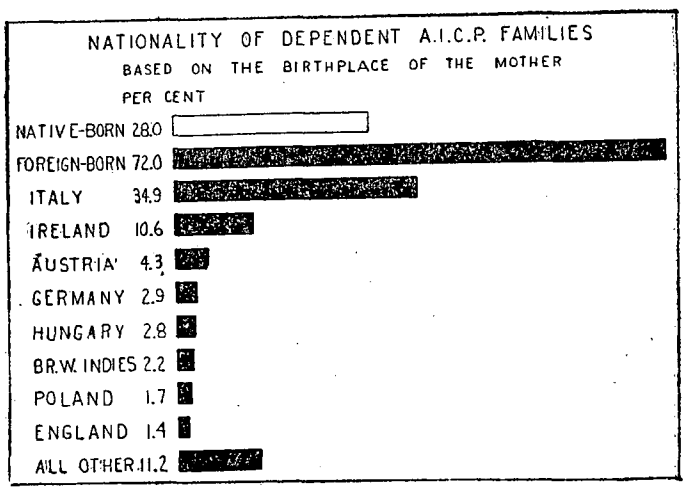
The effect of this cannot easily be estimated in family welfare work. It has simply removed an enormous additional block of necessity and suffering which was either formerly handled by various public and private dependent agencies or was not relieved at all. This large block of dependency has been constructively controlled at its source to the great advantage of all concerned and with the added desirable effect of tending at the same time to reduce the number of accidents in industry.

THE total immigration into the United States from 1820 to 1924 was approximately thirty-six million. Almost half of this number arrived after 1900. By five-year periods since the beginning of the twentieth century the totals and average per year have been as follows:

1900 - 1904	3,255,149	651,030
1905 - 1909	4,947,239	989,448
1910 - 1914	5,174,701	1,034,940
1915 - 1919	1,172,679	234,536
1920 - 1924	2,774,600	554,920
Total 1900 - 1924	17,324,368	

The percentage of families cared for by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor last year showed 28 per cent native born and 72 per cent foreign born.

Similar data from the Charity Organization Society of New York city showed 31.8 per cent native born and 68.2 per cent foreign born, while data from the United Hebrew Charities of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx showed 8.7 per cent native born and 91.3 per cent foreign born; United Charities of Chicago, 38.1 per cent native born and 61.9 per cent foreign born; Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charity, 40.5 per cent native born and 59.5 per cent foreign born; the Boston Family Welfare Association, 39.9 per cent native born and 60.1 per cent foreign born; the Cleveland Associated Charities, 27.2 per cent native born and 72.8 per cent foreign born. Family welfare societies already have felt the effect of the decrease in immigration since 1914. With the decrease of immigration to this country under the new law to a still smaller annual total, it would seem that these societies would experience, during the coming years,



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a greatly increased tendency to remove at its source another considerable block of relief work with which heretofore they have had to deal.

IN the form of mothers' allowances, there has been a great increase in the last few years in the tendency to give relief through public authorities. The first mothers' allowance law was passed in Missouri in April 1911. In 1924, forty-four states and territories had passed mothers' allowance laws, 29 without a state subsidy to localities and fifteen with such a subsidy. An optional law for counties in New York state was passed in July 1915. In 1924 all but eleven counties were operating under this law. In 1923 counties operating in New York spent $5,126,604 in this form of relief. In New York city in 1917 $1,289,000 was spent, in 1921 $3,742,000, in 1924 $4,860,000 and the budget for 1925 has provided $5,000,000. In November 1924 this was providing for 9,000 families with more than 24,000 children.

While the greatest, this is not the only form of outdoor relief granted by public authorities. It is also interesting to note that there is a tendency continuously to enlarge the scope of this act. There are now amendments of the law which have been enacted in the last two years which if put into effect by appropriations from the city for the purpose would remove about one-quarter of the volume of relief work now done by family welfare organizations.

These changes are manifestly of the greatest significance to family welfare organizations and should be watched with increasing attention by social workers. There are other such tendencies at work, although perhaps not as yet so measurable or so striking in their results. It would be interesting to see whether at the end of the next quarter of a century one will not include among factors similar to those described in this article the reduction of alcoholism as a factor causing dependency, the declining birth rate as a factor affecting the standard of living and the amount of dependency, the greater control of mental deficiency leading to a decreased volume of feeblemindedness and the removal of one of the most difficult blocks of dependent families.

ALTHOUGH the major factors referred to in this article have been operating quietly, they have nevertheless produced rapid changes and even social workers are apt to be unconscious of the full import. Those of us in family welfare work are beginning to feel not only the importance of devoting more attention to furthering constructive and preventive factors of this kind but also find encouragement in the fact that the task of dealing with at least the worst aspects of poverty is becoming more manageable than it was during the last half of the nineteenth century. Not only does the dollar spent in preventive work seem to be getting full value, but the dollar spent in relief work itself seems to be realizing its value much more than formerly, because we are able to look after dependents much more adequately and much more intensively than has been possible heretofore. The result gives greater faith for the future and spurs us on to a renewed attack on poverty that we may draw nearer the goal of preventing such poverty as is really preventable and giving adequate care to such poverty as has not been or cannot be prevented.

BAILEY B. BURRITT

Pennsylvania Poor Laws—A Tangle of Good Intent

IF the recommendations of the Pennsylvania Poor Law Commission are adopted, approximately one thousand overseers of the poor will be displaced at the expiration of their present term, and 459 township and borough poor districts will be abolished. In their place, county poor districts, to be administered by County Commissioners acting as directors of the poor, will be established. Twenty-nine local almshouses will be closed or converted into county institutions. Additional provision is made to permit two or more counties to establish joint poor districts.

Pennsylvania's large assortment of local poor districts of various sizes and shapes is a survival of the poor relief system as it was transplanted from England in the colony days before the present division of counties existed. The fundamentals of the Pennsylvania poor laws are contained in a series of measures that go back for their origin to the reign of Henry VIII in England. The form of poor law system and administration was brought over from the mother country. In the old English system the parish was the unit for poor relief and the administration was entrusted to the vestry. In Penn's colony, the township was substituted for the parish, and overseers of the poor took the place of the vestry in relieving the needy and distressed. The voluntary collections in the church by the vestry for the relief of the poor developed into a "poor tax" levied and collected by elected overseers of the poor.

Since the colonial days, there have been passed in Pennsylvania various general poor relief acts and much local and special legislation, but there has been no revision or codification. Under these conditions, there is lack of uniformity in the poor laws and their administration, with remnants of an ancient system not adapted to present day conditions.

Cameron County with 6,000 people and Philadelphia County with a population of 1,823,000, each have seven poor districts. Between these two extremes is Lycoming County with 52 different poor districts for 83,000 people and Allegheny County with two poor districts for a population of 1,185,000. Another county has 23 poor districts for a population of 14,000. One agricultural county with 34,000 people has 36 poor districts and five almshouses, while another agricultural county of the same size has only one poor district and only one almshouse. One poor district was found with only 100 people and several have less than 200. Municipal incorporations, the annexation of territory, and the changing of municipal and county boundaries, while the lines of the ancient poor districts remained rigid, have brought about a confused situation in many counties.

In the anthracite coal region, one poor district includes from Luzerne County, a city, six boroughs and two townships, and from Lackawanna County, the twenty-second ward of the city of Scranton, three boroughs and two townships, with poor directors appointed by the president judge of the Luzerne County Court. Another poor district includes from Carbon County, six boroughs and four townships, and from Luzerne County, the city of Hazleton, three boroughs and two townships, with directors of the poor appointed by the president judge of Carbon County. There are 11 other "mixed districts" embracing more than one city, township or borough and situated wholly within a

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county but not including all of its territory. The city and county of Philadelphia are coterminous but the new city charter, in 1919, continued the exemption, dating back to the colonial days, by which six independent poor districts are retained so that the director of the department of welfare of Philadelphia does not have jurisdiction over their territory for either indoor or outdoor relief.

While 44 counties have adopted the county unit system with one county home or almshouse and a single board administering both indoor and outdoor relief, there remain 23 counties on the old township and borough system. Seven of these counties do not have any almshouses and the territory of 16 is provided for only in part by small local almshouses. Three hundred and seventy-one township and 126 borough poor districts, with a combined population of 508,000, are without almshouses or any other kind of indoor care for public dependents. As a result, neglect and hardship exist, especially in the case of sick, aged and infirm persons unable to look after themselves. Some such cases are boarded out in private families. Perhaps, theoretically, this boarding out plan is good. In practice, however, it often is both expensive and unsatisfactory.

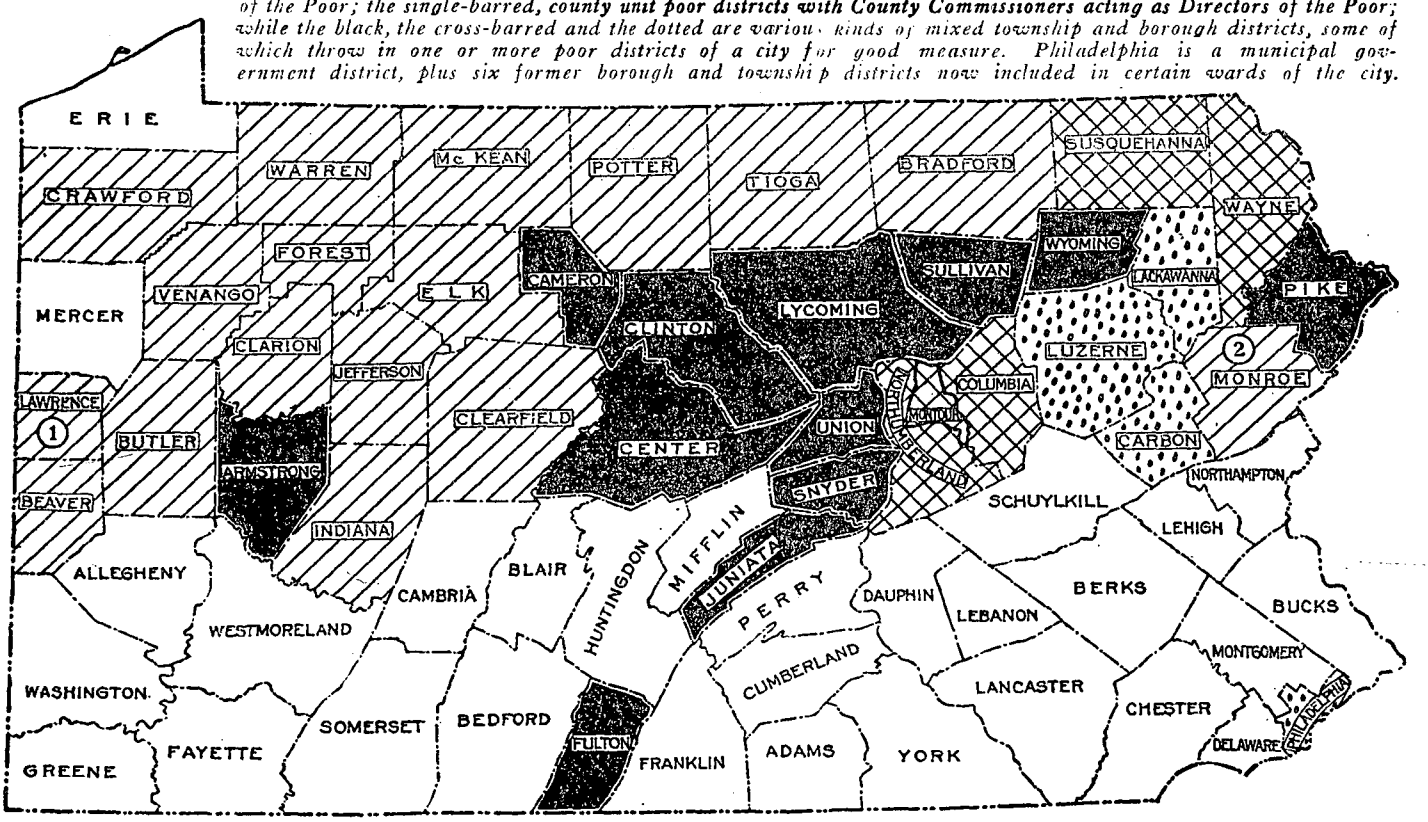
Inadequate provision is made for outdoor relief in these township and borough districts—in fact a number of them have not even elected overseers. In some, those elected have not taken the trouble to qualify and to enter upon their duties. In others, they are inactive except when someone hunts them up. As it is not practicable for the overseers of these small districts to have an office or headquarters, many people do not know who they are nor where to find them in case of need.

Under these conditions, cases of real need are not brought to the attention of local poor relief officials when they should be. Families are needlessly broken up. Widows and deserted wives are compelled to give up their children for lack of attention and assistance that can be given where there are county-wide poor districts with headquarters and a systematic division of the territory for relief purposes. This is not an economy for the counties having these small local poor districts. Neglect of families in distress and failure to give prompt treatment often means a larger expenditure later in caring for dependent, neglected, delinquent or defective children, as well as for adults. As the township and borough poor districts are remote from the larger urban centers where private social agencies are mostly to be found, the need for the right kind of public relief is all the more important.

Studies that have been made of costs indicate that when all factors are taken into consideration, the expense is greater for the smaller districts on the basis of the actual number of persons helped than in the larger districts. Again, there has been a disproportionate amount of litigation over legal settlement questions between these small districts. Township and borough districts are called upon to deal with those who have no legal settlement within their borders —although they may have been residents of the county for years. This causes needless disputes and unnecessary hardship on those in real need of help. Court records show many such cases between small local poor districts.

The county is the unit for poor law administration in most states and has been adopted in a majority of the counties in Pennsylvania. County poor districts coterminous with other county agencies, with whom cooperation is essential, have an advantage over the small local districts. The Mothers' Assistance Fund, the Juvenile Court, and various health and welfare activities, both public and private, center

*This crazy quilt shows the different kinds of poor districts of Pennsylvania as they have been classified by the Commission to Codify the Poor Laws of that state. **The white spaces represent county unit poor districts with Directors of the Poor; the single-barred, county unit poor districts with County Commissioners acting as Directors of the Poor;** while the black, the cross-barred and the dotted are various kinds of mixed township and borough districts, some of which throw in one or more poor districts of a city for good measure. Philadelphia is a municipal government district, plus six former borough and township districts now included in certain wards of the city.*



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about the county-seat with the county as the unit of operation. The poor law officials have important functions to perform in cooperation with various state and county institutions in providing for the mentally ill, the blind, the deaf and dumb, the incurables, and others in need of special care. All this can be done much more effectively, promptly and conveniently by a county board than by a small local board of limited jurisdiction.

The county district system lightens the burden of erecting and maintaining an almshouse by spreading out the cost over a considerable territory. It makes possible classification of those needing its care and permits a more satisfactory administration by more competent and better paid officials than in the small local almshouse with only a few inmates. The stipends paid for service to from twenty to one hundred overseers, as is the case in some counties, give much less value for the money than can be obtained by combining these pittances in a salary to secure one or more qualified persons on full time.

The Pennsylvania Poor Law Commission was appointed by Governor William C. Sproul and continued by Governor Gifford Pinchot. Its members are William J. Trembath, Wilkes-Barre, a lawyer and director of the poor; Harry A. Jones, Washington, Pa., attorney for the county poor board; and Edwin D. Solenberger, general secretary of the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania. Included in the commission's report, now before the legislature, is the proposed revision and codification of the poor laws, known as the General Poor Relief Act of 1925—Senate Bill No. 337. If enacted, this code will take the place of obsolete statutes and bring order out of the chance chaos of the present poor district divisions.

The poor districts in all the counties of the state will benefit by the general provisions of the new code. "A trained welfare worker and all other necessary employes and assistants," in addition to the staff for the county home or almshouse, may be appointed by the directors of the poor. The authority of justices of the peace to grant orders of relief is withdrawn and repealed, thus leaving the directors of the poor in all counties free and responsible to make their own investigations and decisions in poor relief matters. The restriction now applying to many poor districts, that outdoor relief may not be given to those refusing to go to the almshouse, is removed so that directors of the poor may grant such aid to the needy families in their homes as, in their judgment, the circumstances require. Directors of the poor are declared to be county officers in districts coextensive with the county and as such are subject to all the general laws relating to county officers. Four classes of poor districts are created on the basis of population, thus providing a convenient way of referring to and legislating for them.

An expenditure in Pennsylvania for one year of $3,500,000 for public outdoor relief on behalf of 61,000 persons—35,000 of whom were children—suggests the social significance of the new poor law code. Dr. Ellen C. Potter, secretary of welfare in Pennsylvania, asks: "Is it inevitable that our poor law administration should be custodial and palliative and not constructive and preventive?" The Poor Law Commission and the Department of Welfare unite in urging support for this legislation, believing that it is the beginning of a higher development of poor-law administration in Pennsylvania. EDWIN D. SOLENBERGER

Baby Boarders

IF family homes do better than institutions for children who must be placed out by the week or month, why not for children for whom day care is needed? No reason at all, replied the Milwaukee Department of Health, which thereupon incorporated into its regular system of boarding homes a plan for the day boarding of children who ordinarily would have been candidates for day nurseries.

Wisconsin has a broad law which declares: "Every individual, form, association or corporation, owning, keeping, conducting or managing any institution or home for the boarding or sheltering of infant children . . . shall obtain an annual license, which shall be issued by the State Board of Health without fee. . . . The application for such license shall state the name and address of the licensee, the specific location of the building used, the number of inmates which may be boarded there, and shall be approved by the local health officer. . . . No infant shall be kept in a building or place not designated in the license." This measure has been interpreted quite literally to require any person to obtain a license to board or shelter any infant child not his own.

The system worked out under this law was made possible only by the close cooperation of the social agencies, public and private. The Juvenile Protective Association, under Louise Drury, was keenly interested in boarding homes for babies, and in seeing that the laws governing them were enforced. It therefore took charge of all the details of finding, investigating and listing the homes, registering the children placed in them or removed from them, seeing that the agreed charges were paid, and so on. Every would-be boarding home is investigated by a member of the association's staff and its application for a license is brought before the Boarding Home Committee which is composed of several agencies of the Central Council. With the agencies' approval, the application, set forth on a detailed form, is forwarded to the Health Department, which issues the license.

Before a child is placed in one of these approved homes, an investigation of the family is made by one of the case-working agencies, and cleared through the Confidential Exchange. When this investigation shows that boarding out is the best solution for the child, the Juvenile Protective Association consults its lists for a suitable home, preferably in the child's own neighborhood in most cases, and gives the mother a blank to hand to the boarding-home mother, who fills it out and returns it to the Health Department within twenty-four hours. If the child is to be removed from the home, the Health Department again must be notified within the same period of time. These reports to the department are collected and checked daily by the Juvenile Protective Association.

This procedure is identical for children who are placed for twenty-four hours care, on a weekly or monthly basis, and for those for whom only day care is sought. In the latter cases the charge has been $3.00 a week, Saturday afternoon and Sunday not included, and $4.00 a week if there are two children from the same family. For regular boarding the charges vary from $4.50 to $7.50 a week, with 80 per cent of the cases paying either $5.00 or $6.00.

Milwaukee is divided into fifty-six districts in each of which a Health Department Nurse does community nurs-

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ing. These nurses have lists of all the baby boarding homes in their respective districts. They are notified whenever a child enters a home for the first time or is taken out, and they are expected to visit each child at least once a week and report on his condition. During 1923-4 there were 178 licensed boarding homes in the city, with an average of 179 children in them each month.

Day care of the children of mothers who are working away from home, or ill, or unable for other reasons to see to their families properly, thus is brought under the routine supervision of health and social workers, under conditions subject to their continuous examination and control. The system involves none of the problems of special buildings and equipment and extra risk from communicable disease which loom so large in the conduct of day nurseries. "To me," writes Dr. I. F. Thompson, the Deputy Health Commissioner of Milwaukee, "the plan seems so simple that I do not see why other cities do not adopt it."

Transient Men in St. Louis

UNDER the Community Council of St. Louis, the work formerly done by several public and private agencies for transient and homeless men has been combined into a central service through the organization of a Transient Men's Bureau, in the Municipal Lodging House. An advisory committee of the council, composed of representatives of agencies dealing with homeless men and Mrs. Olive Cadbury, secretary of the council's family department, are conducting the bureau. Three paid workers are on duty every afternoon from one to six o'clock, and a clerk is there in the evening to care for emergency cases.

The purposes in the organization of this cooperative bureau were two: to combine the work for transients under one head, so that the men cannot go from one agency to another seeking assistance; and to free the family service agencies, especially the Provident Association and the Salvation Army, to devote their full efforts to the problems of families resident in St. Louis. Hereafter all applications from single men received by council agencies and organizations under the city's jurisdiction will be referred to the bureau for consideration, and all new applications for lodging and food at the Municipal Lodging House will be interviewed by the bureau in order to ascertain their additional needs.

The committee, after some discussion, classified the homeless men into three groups: the seasonal worker, who usually lays aside a small amount of money not always sufficient to keep him over the winter; the young man in search of adventure; and the professional hobo. The committee recommends that only the first two groups be considered as eligible for treatment, and that of these, the boy under twenty-one, the sick and the very old receive case work attention. They recommend that the third group, and even a large proportion of the seasonal workers, except the sick or very young, be referred directly to the Municipal Lodging House and that no assistance whatever be given them except at the request of the superintendent of the lodging house, or of the examining physician.

"We hope," said Mrs. Cadbury, "that a better understanding of the migrant laborer will lead to more intelligent employment service for these men during slack periods. One very definite problem which came up during the first two weeks of the bureau, is the need for a convalescent home for men who are crippled, or discharged from hospitals too crowded to keep them. In one week, eight men applied to us for care on the day they had been dismissed from the hospital.

"The city gives men applying to the Municipal Lodging House a bed and two meals a day. If they work, they get a meal ticket for lunch in addition. The new bureau is supplementing by giving extra meals and outside lodging in cases of men who have special needs, which are determined by case workers at the bureau; because of complaints from the men that they cannot work on the small amount of food they receive, a home economist is making an analysis of the bread, stew and coffee served."

The bureau is closing April 15, but eventually, if funds are available, the committee hopes to conduct it on a year round basis to deal with the large number of transients who flock to St. Louis as the gateway to the industrial centers in the Southwest. (For notes on similar service in Chicago, see The Survey, February 1, 1925, p. 543.)

IT IS INDIANA this time which has rediscovered the economies of a probation system for juvenile offenders. A recent report announces that the counties benefit by an annual saving of $274 for each child who is placed in a good home under the supervision of a probation officer, instead of being committed to a reformatory or other institution for delinquents. New York, on the other hand, is gratified to note the savings effected by using mothers' pensions to support children in their own homes instead of transferring them to institutions. The New York city Board of Child Welfare reports that in 1923 it cared for approximately 23,000 children and 8,500 widows at home at a cost of $4,517,106. As against this, the city paid $4,032,000 to provide for 13,690 children in institutions. In other words, it cost New York $28.40 a month to care for a child in an institution and only a little more than $15 to support him in his mother's home.

APPARENTLY Satan is as busy finding mischief for idle hands and feet in Omaha as in the old adage. A recent study on juvenile delinquency in that city prepared by Professor T. Earl Sullenger of the University of Omaha, finds that delinquency is at its peak during the summer vacation, though there are lesser epidemics of it (truancy leading in the list of classifications) in April and May and again in September and October. As in a similar Chicago study, badness in children in Omaha seems to increase with their distance from parks and playgrounds where there is some normal outlet for their energies. Nearly 90 per cent of the homes of children brought before the court were more than a half mile from a playground —the longest radius considered useful by recreation workers. For 1922 and 1923, the years studied, 3 per cent of the children of juvenile court age in Omaha passed through the court. "Repeaters" represent about 50 per cent of the cases; nearly three quarters of the repeaters are boys. The children of broken homes and immigrant parents, who often were dazed and helpless in the midst of strange new ways, formed an undue proportion of the group. An analysis of fifty typical cases of delinquency "reveal the startling fact that 90 per cent of delinquency can be traced to parental neglect, irresponsibility, broken homes and home environmental conditions.... Too much emphasis cannot be placed on good home conditions.... There has never been a time in history, when the need of parental control, restraint and suppression was greater than it is today."

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HEALTH

The Health of the Working Child

I. New York

IN New York state all working children under seventeen who are not high school graduates must attend the continuation school. Here, for four hours a week, is the bridge between the public schools and the varied world of industry. To see who these working children were, and how they were getting on, the Bureau of Women in Industry of the New York State Department of Labor, under the direction of Nelle Swartz, undertook a study just published as Special Bulletin No. 134, The Health of the Working Child.

In the detail with which the work was carried out, only a limited number of children could be studied, and it was decided to take the youngest, who were living under the greatest protection which the law of the state affords to children in industry. Hence the survey was limited to 412 children, 206 girls and 206 boys, under sixteen, who had been working for at least six months. They were chosen so as to be representative of every school class where children of their age and industrial experience could be found; they were entirely unselected as to health or school standing. Each child was interviewed and examined physically at the school, and then he was visited in his shop or factory by an investigator who thus was able to see him at his work and to note its actual conditions.

These New York children were largely American born, but of foreign born parents. About a quarter of them came from homes broken by the death or separation of the parents. More than half of them (60 per cent) had gone to work because their wages were needed. The rest can be divided into two almost equal groups—those who left school because they didn't like it, and those who left because there seemed something more glamorous in work, or because, finishing the grades, it was taken for granted that their education was completed. In general, however, they had more than the minimum schooling required by law. Most of them had found their first jobs through friends or relatives.

And, if they didn't like that job, they were likely to throw it over and try again. In a working life which averaged nine months, more than a quarter of the children had tried at least three jobs; one boy had held eleven. "It would be hard," declares the report, "to overstate the spirit of independence and self-sufficiency with which these youngsters under sixteen faced their industrial life.... Were the child's power of discerning a good from a bad job as great as his ability to make a shift once he discovers he does not like the work, there would be fewer children unsatisfactorily placed." Unemployment, during that brief period, had meant the loss of one week's pay in fifteen for all the children, but more than half of the unemployment was due to the child's having thrown up one position before he got another; about a quarter was due to slack season.

The working day is limited for these children, but not so the length of time from home to work and back again. One boy had to spent four hours a day coming and going; half of them spent more than one hour. For leisure hour recreation the movies loomed large. Most of the children went once or twice a week; only twelve not at all. Girls reported that they "walked about" in the evening; boys played ball with the fellows on the street. "In spite of living in a city with highly organized recreational facilities, only a limited number of children, especially the girls, made any use of these opportunities." Nearly a fifth of the boys and almost half of the girls did some work at home; in some cases it was sufficient to prove a real additional burden.

The nature of the jobs in which they were found must bear a general, if undetermined, relation to the history of those children in industry. In general they were "safe." Only one child was found to be working in a dangerous operation. The boys had the active jobs; they predominated in general messenger work and in office positions. A third of the boys were on their feet the entire work day, walking the greater part of the time. The girls, on the other hand, drifted toward factory work (50 per cent), and to sedentary jobs. A quarter of them sat at work all of the work day. When they were on their feet, they stood, rather than walked. Six girls and four boys stood all day long. A quarter of the children had wholly unsatisfactory chairs; 5 per cent of them handled weights exceeding twenty pounds; nearly a fifth of them worked in noisy surroundings. Nineteen were subjected to severe nerve strain, because of heavy vibration of machinery or rush of work. In general the lighting in their work places was good; however, a third of those who had to do very close eye work were provided with wholly inadequate facilities. Two out of three children worked in well ventilated plants, but less than a quarter of the establishments had thoroughly satisfactory standards of industrial sanitation.

THE findings of the physical examinations of these children tell many of the stories usual in such groups —the large number (nearly a third) who had dental defects so serious as to require immediate treatment; serious visual defects in one child in five, while glasses had been provided for only about one-seventh of the children who needed them; heart affections in 4 per cent of the children, with three cases of definite heart lesions; signs suspicious of early tuberculosis in 1 per cent, with some lung abnormality in 3 per cent; enlarged tonsils in more than 12 per cent. Contrary to experience in many groups of young school children, twice as many children were overweight (103) as were below the standard level for their age and height, though in most cases this overweight had to be ranked as a liability and not as a token of properly balanced nutrition. "The digestive disturbances observed in the children were more commonly associated with obesity than

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with undernourishment... A history of eating between meals and of overindulgence in candy was frequently obtained." Less than half of them had what might be called normally good posture; almost a quarter of them showed indications of flat feet.

More important, however, than the total number of disabilities for the whole group was their cumulative effect upon the health and working efficiency and possible future of the individual boys and girls. Adopting a plan similar to that worked out by Dr. Anna Mann Richardson in a study of family clients of a social agency (reported in The Survey, December 15, 1923: Better Doctoring—Less Dependency) the report classifies the children according to their grade of disability. In these 412 boys and girls not yet sixteen years old, just starting on their industrial careers and actually at work, only 18 were found to have no physical defects. Almost a quarter of them (99) had minor physical defects which could be remedied by effective education in diet and personal hygiene; 179 had moderate defects—classed as incipient incapacity—which required minor medical care as well as hygienic supervision; 93 were rated with temporary or partial incapacity, from conditions more serious but still quite capable of cure by treatment; 16 had organic diseases or physical impairment classed as advanced, but capable of mitigation by supervision and treatment; and 7 had serious organic lesions (in this case all lung conditions causing suspicion of early tuberculosis) such as to require immediate medical treatment and probable cessation from work.

It would be encouraging if one were able to believe that these disabilities would be outgrown, once the troublesome teens and the adjustment to work were accomplished. Estimates of the future, as well as the present effect of the living and working conditions of these children upon their health are largely a matter of personal opinion, of course, but the very careful work analyses embodied in the report support several conclusions. The physician and the investigator worked together over the records to try to determine how many children were on jobs which made physical demands upon them beyond the capacity of their physical equipment, and what proportion of them had physical incapacities which would in all probability be accentuated by the demands of the job. "Where a child with poor eyesight and weak posture had a job requiring no close eyework and no posture strain, though necessitating long hours of work in a badly ventilated room, no correlation was found, for the child had no defects directly influenced by the conditions of his work. On the other hand, where a child with marked scoliosis (spinal curvature) had a job requiring him to stand practically all day, a definite relation between the physical finding and the work conditions was said to exist. Though it was not intimated that the work requirement caused the scoliosis, it was concluded that a continuance on this type of work would tend to increase this posture defect."

The result of that comparison was not encouraging. It can be summarized briefly:

Of all the children studied, 49 per cent or nearly one-half, had some physical defect which was found to be intensified by the requirements of their jobs.

Of all the physical defects found among the children, 28 per cent or over one-fourth were judged to be directly accentuated by some requirement of work.

There was Jim, for example, American born, of American born parents, fifteen years old and ready for a good time. Jim's teeth were in need of immediate attention, though he could not be brought to take an interest in getting them fixed. What troubled the doctor more, however, was the way he slouched, and the condition of his feet, diagnosed as third degree flat foot, with the condition worse in one than the other, which usually indicates a progressive tendency. Jim should have been off his feet as much as possible, and in some job which would not tax his general muscular strength, which was below normal. Yet he worked as the delivery boy of a small, dirty contract tailor shop, which occupied one floor in a tenement house, and spent his whole day carrying bundles of vests and trousers to merchant tailors all over the city, back and forth over hard pavements, up and down stairs. His only opportunity to rest was on the street cars or while he waited in the noisy, stuffy little shop for a parcel to be made ready.

Or to take a less extreme case, there was Alice who left school after finishing the seventh grade because she did not like it. Aside from the almost routine need of dental treatment she had no serious impairment, but she was overgrown and underweight, and had poor muscle tone and strength, and should have had a light job. Yet she worked as a relief sales girl in a department store with 2,000 employes, shunted from department to department as a special sale was on or as some one was ill. The store had only fair standards of ventilation and sanitation and she stood or walked all day long, except in an occasional lull when she could sit on the drop stool provided by department stores. She went to night school ten hours a week besides her forty-eight hours in the store.

In many cases the child's work could have been varied without difficulty to avoid long stretches of standing or sitting; in others proper seating facilities or proper lighting would obviate the undesirable features of the job at little cost and trouble. In a host of other cases the education of the child, with necessary treatment, might cure the defect entirely and enable him to carry an even physical balance in his work. The fact remains, however, that the adjustment had not been made on either the side of industry or health. Half of these children, from the point of view of health, seemed started at a losing game, though for the moment it might not affect them seriously. The report concludes:

"For children who at an early age have given up schooling presumably because they expect to support themselves by trades where physical fitness is their greatest asset, it is a serious finding that every other one while yet under sixteen has some incipient physical defect which the requirements of his work appear to be intensifying. Subjecting the child under sixteen to conditions of work which tend to break rather than strengthen his physical equipment would seem to be false economy, for may it not be true that in this country, in an industrial era, the measure of the health of the young industrial worker is the measure of the health of the nation?"

M. R.

II. Wisconsin

UNDER the Wisconsin law, the vocational school, known also as the continuation or the part-time school, gives instruction in trades and industries, commerce and household arts, English, citizenship, physical education, sanitation and hygiene, and the use of safety devices. Surely

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a modern teaching of hygiene and physical education should be as practical as the presentation of safety devices. What better laboratory could be used than the child's own body?

Recognizing this need, the director of the Milwaukee Vocational School, R. L. Cooley, appealed to the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association to furnish a demonstration of the method. The staff of this organization had gained some slight experience in this field in an earlier examination of the Sheboygan, Wisconsin, vocational school, and the examination blank, including a brief social history as well as the form for recording medical findings, was built upon the experience of the previous work. The project was carried on in the name of the Milwaukee Health Department in cooperation with the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association, although all the medical and almost all of the social service was provided by the voluntary agency—an example of one of the ways in which the private organization can serve effectively in the community by pointing out the need for more complete public health service. The work was undertaken on November 16, 1923 and physical examinations were completed early in the following June.

The purpose of the work in the vocational school was not, primarily, to gather facts on the health of the children, but to educate them to the point of desiring and appreciating the opportunities it afforded. Every effort was made to popularize the idea of periodic health examinations and to keep the students from confusing these with the inspections connected with the issuing of labor permits. The fact that 5,348 of the total enrollment of about 8,000 accepted the examination tells a story of sustained and effective persuasion on the part of teachers and the dean of girls, particularly. Examinations were voluntary, the student signing a request for the examination, stating that his parents had also given consent. These "consent cards" provided the student's introduction to the social worker who took his history. The history takers developed considerable skill in phrasing questions in the way most likely to obtain truthful answers, particularly in matters of personal habits relating to eating, sleeping, recreation, exercise, bathing, etc. With the most careful interviewing, one must expect errors on the side of better health habits, since this group of young people, like the rest of us, *know* better than they *do*. Tabulations have been made of the social histories of five hundred boys and five hundred girls, presumably a large enough number to furnish a fair cross section of the entire number. The age range in the vocational school is fourteen to eighteen years. In normal times most of these children are employed five days each week. The period covered by these special examinations was one of comparatively low employment. Only 15 per cent of these children were foreign born and 65 per cent of them had been born in Milwaukee.

In the history of present and previous diseases, in only five out of twenty-four conditions recorded did the number of cases among the boys equal or exceed the number among the girls studied. Many more girls than boys confessed to "taking cold easily"; one third more had influenza, bronchitis, diphtheria, scarlet fever and conditions affecting primarily the respiratory tract. Chorea and nervous breakdowns affected 23 girls as against 5 boys.

In operative work and hospital treatment, on the other hand, the boys predominate in tonsillectomies, adenoidectomies, appendectomies, and "other operations." One cannot but wonder here, if the parents, more than 50 per cent of whom were foreign born, do not still retain rather more the European than American standards as to the respective value of the male and female offspring?

The answers of the boys run true to expectations in the length of time taken for meals. They eat far more rapidly than girls; although 331 girls, as against 297 boys, admit eating between meals.

Boys claim to take much more recreational exercise, though more boys (83) than girls (74) confessed to none. In the recreation classification, we find the girls' attendance at movies exceeds that of the boys considerably; while almost four times as many dance. Only 111 of the 500 boys claimed to read for recreation and only 198 of the 500 girls.

There is a very real health significance to the reports that 607 of the 1,000 children sleep two or more in one bed. One must be skeptical as to the correctness of figures reporting the number who sleep with open windows, inasmuch as all of these children have been drilled through the Modern Health Crusade chores and otherwise, to believe that this is quite the proper thing to do, or claim to do. We can, however, accept the statement that 79, or 8 per cent *do not have* open windows, as not being exaggerated. Similarly with the admissions of 46 boys and 46 girls that they bathe less often than once a week. The 1,000 social histories showed that nearly a quarter of the children were half or completely orphaned. The fact that tuberculosis exceeds any other cause of orphanage and that it is responsible for 30 per cent of all deaths between 20-29 and 23 per cent between 30-39 explains why anti-tuberculosis associations have occasion to be interested in vocational schools, and one reason why educators should be interested in the tuberculosis movement.

THESE histories, particularly the items concerning personal habits, furnished the examining physicians with a wealth of material for health education individually applied. This was one of the distinguishing features of the work and a time consuming one. The newer physical examination is a *teaching* procedure.

While the examination covered conditions of the eye, ear, nose, throat, teeth, thyroid, heart, and lungs, emphasis is given here to those physical findings which most affect earning capacity and longevity.

Had the tuberculosis organization not been interested in far more than highly intensive tuberculosis case finding work, the tangible results of the medical examinations would have been most disappointing. There were found but seven children out of the 5,300 examined who presented signs of immediately serious lung conditions and but 67 others whose examinations indicated to the medical examiners that they may be prospective consumptives. This is not to be understood to mean that any ghoulish delight would have come from finding tuberculosis. Statistical law and the American life expectancy tables decree, however, that about 300 of these children may be expected to die sometime of tuberculosis and more than 200 before they reach the age of 45. Knowing, also, that tuberculosis is a very curable disease—if detected early and properly treated—a very great ambition pervaded the association staff to try out, on as large a scale as possible, all existing machinery for preventing *early* disease from advancing to *fatal* stages.

However, truly scientific investigators are often compelled to accept the fact that negative findings may constitute, in the long run, just as valuable contributions as their

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more immediately satisfactory positive discoveries. In this spirit, it is believed that there have been demonstrated in these examinations the limitations of the more than ordinarily competent medical examiner to detect impending serious and fatal tuberculosis in children between the ages of fourteen and eighteen.

About one child in seven was found to have very defective teeth. This figure probably understates the truth, inasmuch as a dentist or oral hygienist was not employed. Two-fifths (41 per cent) of them were held by the examiners to have diseased tonsils, while an additional 15 per cent had enlargements which may or may not be less obviously infected. The relation of focal infections to disabling rheumatism, neuritis and heart disease is well recognized.

Cast up against the theoretical norms of Baldwin and Woods' table, 8 per cent of the 3,442 girls were designated as 10 per cent or more underweight, while twice as many (16.8 per cent) were 20 per cent or more overweight. Six per cent of the 1,906 boys were underweight and but 4.7 per cent were overweight. These underweight percentages are far below what we are accustomed to in dealing with grade school children. Several impressions are possible from these figures. It may be that vocational school children are better nourished than their younger brothers and sisters, better enabled, perhaps, as bread winners, to secure that slight overplus of food which spells good nutrition. If this be true, a very interesting sidelight is thrown on the whole question of child labor. Then, too, it may be that the gratifying member of defects corrected under medical school inspection in grade school days accounts for much improved nutrition later.

Nearly a quarter (23 per cent) of the 5,300 children had defective vision. The future industrial significance of this is too obvious to call for extended comment. This is especially true in connection with a city like Milwaukee in which so large a number of industrially employed girls are in knitting mills and similar employment. Good eyesight is an important factor in their equipment and goes a long way to determine ability or inability to hold a well paid job.

Four times as many children (266) were put into the heart disease classification as were considered potentially tuberculous (67). Two hundred sixty-six cases constitutes practically 5 per cent of the total number examined. This runs very high—more than twice the generally quoted figures supposed to prevail throughout the school and adult population. It may be significant, too, to know that the rate among girls was 1.5 per cent higher than it was among boys. It should be recalled, in this connection, that comment has been made on the fact that in the previous medical histories, the girls characteristically recorded far more preceding infections and other disease conditions than did the boys.

ONE of the most illuminating experiences of the study was the difficulty encountered early in the work in getting children into the clinic. There had been absolute insistence from the start that nothing remotely suggestive of compulsion should have any part in it. Such an examination as was offered was held to be a privilege of the individual child and family and not an obligation to the school or the examining staff. It was soon found, however, that there was a vast difference in viewpoint in a number of instances. When this was put up to the director of the school, he called upon the dean of girls to find out why. She found that reasons, or excuses, ran all the way from ordinary shyness and carelessness of adolescence, to stubborn "conscientious objections" based upon religious faiths and adherence to quackish medical cultism. Then by dint of good-humored, patient, persistent instruction, and by nailing down occasional lies that had been circulated, she utterly demolished the barriers, and once more the examiners were overwhelmed by more applicants than their time permitted them to care for.

The same difficulty is carried over into the social service work connected with the examinations. Every physician knows, as every teacher knows, that it is far easier to lead a person to an intelligent prescription than it is to make him take it. Following the physician's explanation to the child of the medical findings, the record, which was made in triplicate, was looked over by a social worker at a desk near the exit. If no defects of any importance were noted, she commented on this to the child, and gave him a copy with the request that he show it to his parents. When the record showed the need of corrective work, this was discussed with the child and he was urged to talk over the results of the examination with his parents and, with their permission, to take a copy of the record to his family physician. In cases of tuberculosis and serious heart disease, the record was delivered to the parent by a social worker who sought to make the situation clear without giving alarm. Whenever corrective work was recommended, the worker secured from the student the information necessary for clearing in the social service exchange.

IN the vast task of following up the 3,379 cases where corrective work was needed were enlisted all of the public departments and private agencies in whose work home visitation plays a part. First of all, the nurses of the Health Department and the County Dispensary and the community nurses of the surburban towns were allowed to select any of the families on whom home visits were being made for other purposes, such as grade school medical inspection, infant hygiene and tuberculosis work. An insufficient number of staff nurses in these public departments made it impossible to draw very heavily upon this resource for "after care." The registrations of the social service exchange furnished the basis for the next assignment of cases in accordance with the expressed willingness of the various agencies to undertake the follow up under given conditions. This group of agencies included the Family Welfare Association, the Juvenile Protective Association, the Catholic Welfare Bureau, the Jewish Social Service Association, the Big Brothers and Big Sisters, the American Red Cross, the State Aid Department of the Juvenile Court and the Probation Department of the Municipal Court. A report of the physical findings and the examiner's advice in each case was furnished to the agency accepting it for follow up. This report took the form of a cooperation blank as used frequently in medical work, and on the reverse side was usually recorded the agency's efforts to have the examiner's advice carried out, and the accomplishments in that direction. The residue of cases, after all assignments possible under the plan outlined had been made, became the obligation of the social service department of the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association. That this constitutes more than 65 per cent of the entire number gives point to the fact that the Vocational School children in Milwaukee do not come to

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the attention of social agencies to the extent that one might expect, and reinforces the conviction that poverty does not account for the majority of labor permits issued.

More than one case work agency found this special piece of medical social work a graceful means of reentering a family where many other social and health problems existed. In families with whom there was no recorded contact, there were uncovered physical disabilities far more serious than the one which took the visitor into the home. For instance, one boy who had infected tonsils, had a father suffering from lead poisoning, compensable under the Wisconsin Workmen's Compensation Act. For the by-products of these health examinations there is no unit of measurement. Whatever work was done in the homes by the public health nurses and social workers was effectively supplemented by the classroom teachers in the Vocational School, as they saw the children on their weekly school day. There is good ground for the belief that this relationship of teacher and student frequently did more to accomplish corrections than the much less intimate contact of some of the social workers. In an overwhelming majority of cases, however, it was a combination of teacher and social worker that furnished the persuasion necessary to permit the recorder to write "Corrective Work Completed."

The results of the social service department's "after care" insofar as these could be measured on November 1, 1924 are expressed in the fact that 1,144 students have had dental work completed or undertaken, 155 have had tonsillectomies, 317 have had treatment for eye conditions, 47 have placed themselves under medical care for toxic goiter, and 58 for heart conditions. Six of the seven positive cases of tuberculosis were entered in sanatoria, and on last reports all were making favorable progress toward cure. The Tuberculosis Division of the Milwaukee Health Department gives assurance that the 60 tuberculosis suspects will be persistently followed up through the years to come in order that "when, as and if" any of them present signs of active disease they, too, will receive prompt treatment.

One serious case of heart disease, in spite of excellent medical care and the most earnest advice that doctors, nurses and social service workers could give, to all intents and purposes committed suicide by making no effort to accommodate his mode of life to his handicap.

These figures are minimum expressions of accomplishment, since the students who were examined in the first semester and left school at the close of that semester were not interviewed late enough to record all of the corrective work accomplished.

This work of teaching hygiene through physical examinations has demonstrated that vocational school children do not hanker for examinations and that when they are told they need corrective work they are not swift to act upon the advice. The social histories point to the fact that the child's health is profoundly influenced by his environment, by his personal hygienic habits and those of his family, by inherited and acquired physical handicaps, by his working conditions and quite as much or more by his use of leisure. The problem of a child is as complex as life itself.

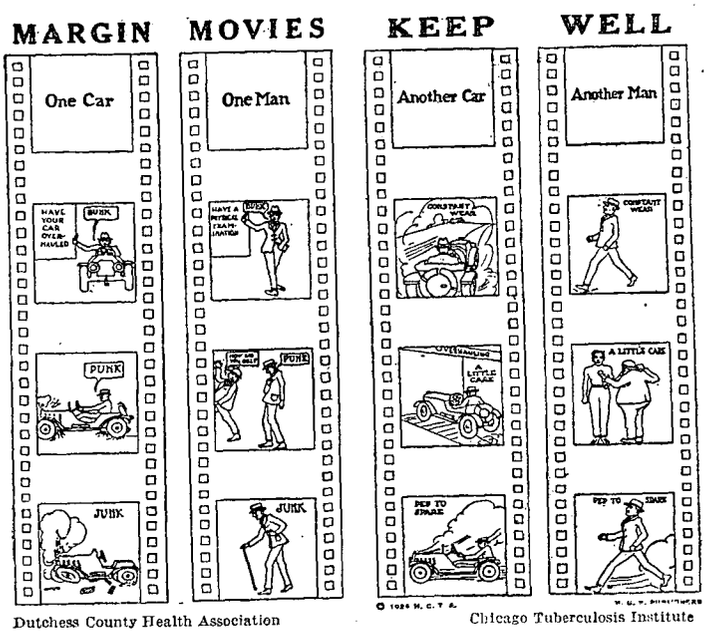
For the problem's solution one might wish for a simple formula like that of Coué, a philosopher's stone or an Aladdin's lamp, an antitoxin or a vaccine, a gymnast, a shop doctor or a first aid nurse. But no one of these alone will do. Only a great teacher can fulfill the requirements. But a great teacher can do it—drawing knowledge from the medical and social sciences, measuring and adapting it to the absorptive capacity of his students and giving a health slant to every lesson the school teaches. EDITH FOSTER

VERMONT, whose legislature has recently voted to accept the provisions of the federal Maternity and Infancy Act, brings the company of the states cooperating with the federal government under this measure up to forty-two.

Keenan in Chicago's Health

CHICAGO'S Department of Health, noting the great pandemic, has devoted a whole issue of its weekly publication of Positive Health to the Crossworditis, finally inquiring: "What is a six-letter word, beginning with h and ending in h, that should be the common state of all, that is often wasted in seeking wealth, that is often unheeded when possessed, that is precious when gone, that is the greatest boon to life, and without which nothing can be carried on successfully or enjoyed or be considered worth while?"

METHODIST missionary women of Georgia voted funds two years ago for the employment of a colored public health nurse by the state Board of Health, with the idea of calling attention to a neglected need and demonstrating an effective way of meeting it, in the hope that if the demonstration were successful the state would take over the work and make it permanent. The result is a conspicuous success; the Board will not consider doing without the service of such a nurse in the future. In the past year she has given intensive service in thirty-two counties, visited 785 homes, spoken to 82 groups aggregating more than 3,000 people, instructed several hundred midwives, and greatly facilitated other work of the Board on behalf of the colored population. Dr. Joe P. Bowdoin, of the Georgia state Board of Health, in reporting on her success, calls attention to the fact that infant mortality has been reduced 48 per cent in three years in the Macon district where intensive educational work has been carried on.



Dutchess County Health Association — Chicago Tuberculosis Institute

These marginal movies are working against tuberculosis in various parts of the country

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EDUCATION

How A Small Town Educates Its Youth

HUMAN beings are the products of environment and original endowments. We hear much about the city boy or girl who is not able to withstand the "temptations" and demands of the overcrowded city. But what of the maladjusted boy or girl of the small town? There are few chances for real creative work and thought, few organized recreational facilities for him. There is plenty of space outside the town limits where unobserved and "unapproved" behavior is enacted. There are back alleys and gang "hangouts" for all kinds of misguided activity. The environmental factors which influence the small town youth are, in one sense, more vicious than those in the case of the city youth, because they do not seem to be evident to the people of the town even while before their eyes, and no one recognizes them when he does see them. Let us look into just one small town and see what we find.

K. is a town of about 1,200 inhabitants, fairly free from foreigners. It is the county seat of C. County. It is a pretty town with plenty of big shade trees, a wide main street, running east and west and about eight smaller streets running north and south. It is kept very clean and the business houses are in fairly good condition. In those houses of business and in the courthouse a smug little group of men, the social élite, earn their two or three thousands a year. Recently a progressive citizen, having visited S., the other city of the county (somewhat larger), came back inspired to the fact that K. must wake up and be made just as attractive as S. or some day they would find the county seat at S. The Lions Club was formed as a result. They have expended $4,000 to build a two-roomed bungalow on the half acre of ground known as City Park and have called it the Community Building. One room contains all the books of the public library which have been gathered together by the Ladies Fortnightly Club. The other room is equipped for the ease and comfort of tourists who come through during the summer months. During the rest of the year the room may be had for parties and small dances. An announcement in the weekly paper, late in the spring, stated that the library would be open daily for the summer months, instead of just afternoons and evenings three times a week. All this was done for advertising purposes to get tourists to come to K. to spend their money.

There are two movies. One operates every night (two shows) showing all of Hoot Gibson's oldest and "newest" thrillers for 40 cents. The other operates only once a week, on Saturday night (the night when all the farmers are in town), showing Rudolph Valentino in Blood and Sand, and Gloria Swanson in some "powerful" melodrama. Occasionally for Friday nights, some "hard up" orchestra from S. or L. advertises a jitney dance. There is the Labor Day dance in the fall, and the "Lettuce Day" celebration when everybody comes out, even the social élite, to look at and talk about Farmer Jones' blooded stock, and discuss the prize-winning vegetables, grains, fruits and home-canned things. Nine miles south of the town is a large (for K.) hotel. Hot water springs are plentiful in that little valley. Some clever fellow from California saw the possibilities and built an outdoor and an indoor swimming pool. Here on Sundays people from K. and S. and L. come to swim and play. On some Sundays there have been as many as three hundred in the pools in the course of the day. The water has not been changed since the day before and the pools are rarely emptied more than once or twice a week. There is no discrimination as to who may enter the pools and who may not. Sick, diseased or well people all mingle together in the water.

That is the extent of the recreational possibilities. Little boys and girls, when they are free from school and have plenty of time on their hands, must take their choice. On the surface there is a surprisingly small percentage of boys and girls who "go wrong." But the answer lies in the fact that only when an individual gets into trouble is his case brought to the attention of the public. Dependent, neglected, unadjusted personalities are never considered unless something sensational happens.

Going down to the grocery store one has to pass the bank. Here stands C., his hands in his pockets, leaning up against the wall, sucking a cigarette. Two or three other fellows stand there too, faces unshaven since the last Saturday night. A college girl who has been away at school passes down the street. She used to sit across the aisle from C. in high school and she liked him. She speaks to him, hardly daring to face the smirking stares of the others, and hastens quickly on. Sometimes she overhears such remarks as "stuck up" and "high tone" because she pretends not to know them. Having completed her errand there is nothing to do but to go home. On the way she meets several girls for whom even high school was too irksome—bobbed hair, frizzed way out or newly shingled, brightly painted faces; red, blue, green shoes, high heels, chiffon blouses and short tight skirts. Not once, but at least six times do these girls promenade up and down the streets looking for some fellow to say "hello" to and to laugh at. What do these girls do when not on the streets? They are not neat, their clothes do not show careful attention or choice. Go to their homes and you find the mother hard at work, the house untidy, but daughter all dressed up. Daughter does not get up till ten, having gone to bed late the night before. She sees every movie, she attends every dance, usually unescorted. Who knows what she is doing, what companions she has; who gives her a second thought until she or one of her friends suddenly announces her marriage to a temporary telegraph operator or telephone linesman; and a few weeks after announces the birth of a "fine seven pound baby"?

What of the girl who says that K. is too dead and goes to S. where there are a few more movies, a few more res-

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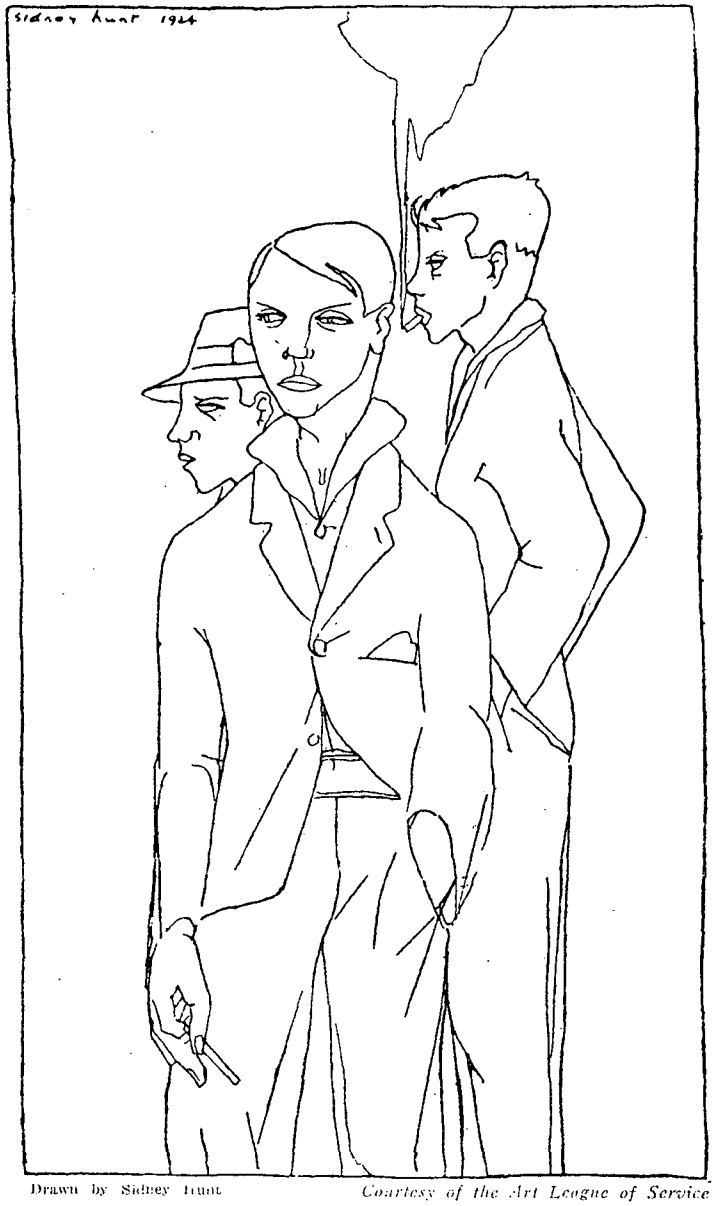
taurants, a few more dances, a few more streets traversed by a few more "lonely fellows" in cars? What of the daughter who comes home with a child born out of wedlock? Her parents adopt the child; the mother stays at home for a while but soon is out again for a good time. Quite a stir is raised in the circle of the seamstress and her neighbors at the time, but it is soon forgotten. Years later, when the unfortunate child "gets in wrong," the same old heads wag and say, "What can you expect of him? Look what his mother was." The child is sent off to a reform school and ever after is branded with that disgrace in the eyes of the townspeople.

These girls who frequent the streets much of the time, usually come from the poorer families, but they have had the same opportunities to secure schooling that the other children have had. The cost is only for clothes since the school furnishes the books. They drop out of school soon after they are fourteen years old. They have not been interested, they got poor grades, the teacher did not like them as well as she did the banker's daughter, and it is almost impossible to study at home "with the kids hollerin and ma scoldin." There is very little incentive to fight when it is so much easier to float with the tide.

Some of these girls do seem to see the futility of just "hanging around" K. and if they have finished high school and have passed the teacher's examinations they teach in a country school for a year or two. When they have saved enough money they go to some big city, take a business course, get a job as stenographer, earn a little more money than before, see some vaudeville shows, use cosmetics and follow the "styles" to the extreme, come home to K. once a year on a vacation and show the "old burg" a thing or two. Noisier than ever they promenade the streets, attend the movies and dances and tell everyone what a "keen" time they have been having in Denver, Kansas City or wherever it may be. They are no better fitted to live in the big city, unguided, than they were to live in the small town, unoccupied.

Then there are the aimless boys. They hang around the pool halls watching the games going on. They have no money to spend so they cannot join in the games. They do find some work to do now and then, but they don't care much how long it lasts. The town is largely dependent upon the agriculture around it. Some of the boys get work during the lettuce shipping season and during harvest time. The rest of the year they aimlessly do nothing or whatever they can get. Some of them go elsewhere for a time but soon they are back again. Then they are the center of attraction for a time, giving exaggerated accounts of their experiences and the "swell dames" they went out with and how she "bawled them out" for not writing sooner, etc.

When these boys were little they were allowed to go off in gangs and left to their own resources to seek amusement where and of what nature they could. They learned about sex matters, not as a healthy, normal impulse, but as an "immoral" thing to be whispered about in back alleys and to be made the subject matter of many a "good" joke. They learned bad sex habits and perhaps even practiced them. They have vivid imaginations and play themselves into all kinds of ideas. What boys aren't thrilled with the darings of Jesse James and others of his kind? There is not much chance to buy the things they want and can't



Drawn by Sidney Hunt *Courtesy of the Art League of Service*

SATURDAY AFTERNOON

have. Bill wants some new agates, peewees, and steelys, but "pa" said he wouldn't give him another cent until time for his next allowance of pocket money. A quarter begged off of father now and then doesn't go very far. Consequently Bill or Jim or any of them appropriates things at the expense of some other person. More than once has the girl who teaches school down at district No. 7, and who keeps a horse to carry her down and back every day, missed a bale of hay stored in her back yard. Ten to one some skinny little donkey got the benefit of it because he was of use in giving some little boys some fun.

A Boy Scout group was started at K. by the school superintendent, but the question is, how well is it kept up during the summer months when the boys are not kept busy by school? There is little active work done during that time. The Lions Club has made some effort to establish a boys and girls club for lettuce growing (a new industry at K.). But that doesn't seem especially good, because the boys and girls living on farms have enough of that kind of work to keep them busy and they spend very little time in town anyway. The "town kids" may be able

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to help their mothers in the little garden in the back yard and if they grow a big head of lettuce, get a prize for it, but that is the extent of it. It isn't lasting, it doesn't take all their time, and it isn't much fun to work out under the sun when it is so hot.

Some of the people who live right at the edge of town and have an acre or two of land sown with lettuce, employ a few of these boys to do the weeding. But what pleasure or profit does a little boy, with nothing in particular on his mind, get out of pulling up one weed after another in the hot sun? How long is this active little human organism going to remain interested after the glamor of earning the first dollar has worn off? His mind will be carried to all sorts of things, to sex talk he has heard (they never escape it), to a normal, but furtive curiosity about it, to how he can get an extra piece of mother's chocolates to give to pretty little Ethel who lives across the alley and maybe she'll let him kiss her.

IT is natural for the adolescent whose mind is not kept occupied with constructive interests, to turn toward sex matters when he is so physically aware of himself while reaching sexual maturity. That is probably the root of the behavior problem in the school and especially in the high school. In K. all twelve grades are in one small, poorly constructed, poorly equipped building. The course of study is definitely limited to those subjects prescribed by the state university as requirements for college entrance. Nothing else is given. The teaching force is small and each instructor has to teach a variety of subjects. Why? Because the school board does not see fit to offer salaries large enough to entice well-trained teachers to come who will not teach anything but the subjects for which they are especially prepared. A teacher especially trained in languages cannot be expected to teach mathematics equally well. If he does teach something out of his line the result is poorly instructed students, who go to college with a poor foundation for college work. Unable to apply themselves, or discouraged with low grades, they finish college, go out to teach, in some small school, subjects for which they are not prepared, and so your vicious circle goes round and round. And who is to blame?

Within the last few years, with the advent of two lively young college graduates to the faculty, things have livened up a bit, in the K. high school. Now they have baseball, track, and basketball for boys and girls, the girls taking a second place, but important unto themselves. They have contests with outside schools and their interests are somewhat diverted from the opposite sex.

High school boys and girls are very much aware of each other and many ardent romances spring up with plenty of quarrelling and jealousy. It is not an unusual thing for one of the boys to get hold of a car and for two or three couples to go riding in the evenings. Mothers know nothing about it. There are always enough good reasons why the young folks should be allowed to go "over to Mary's house" to spend the evening. This sort of thing goes on not only among the coal hauler's children but the banker's children and the school superintendent's children—children from the "best families" in town. Only our wise-headed gossipers think, "well, they are good children and wouldn't do such things, but Mary there, she is a regular little tough." There are many surreptitious affairs between boys and girls of which parents know nothing. If parents did hear of it they would not believe it of "their children."

You say, "That isn't so much different from the lot of the city youth." Well, perhaps not, but there is this to think of. In the small town you have a comparatively small group of people who know each other rather well. They take a common pride in their clean streets and new community building. Should anyone tell them there is something wrong with their town, they rise in indignation and do much talking, but soon settle back to their old smugness again. It would be unfair to say that they were satisfied with their situation, but their battle is one for more money chiefly. They seem starved for something besides the narrow confines of the rut in which they are running along but they seem unable to get out of it. There is a certain dullness of attitude and enthusiasm when any new move is suggested. They aren't ready for anything new until it has existed elsewhere for so long that it inevitably trickles into the small town without anyone being aware of it. These people are too well acquainted with each other to allow for much difference of opinion from which might spring some new idea. They are, as a general rule, extremely conservative. While the movement has been going on for the better adjustment of individual children, these conservative people have leaned back comfortably in their chairs and discussed the possibilities of giving a dance to raise money to help furnish the new community building. Meanwhile the lazy listless boys and the "excitement-seeking" girls still continue to be the products of untrained, undisciplined, misdirected, misunderstood childhood; each one a more or less severe case of maladjustment.

ELSIE BAIER

Why Adult Education?—II

AFTER the pioneer family had located upon its chosen tract in the frontier wilderness, had cleared an acre out of the forest and had built its log cabin, the father and mother had to be busy all day long, in various places, with the work and the care which supplied the necessities of life and made the cabin habitable. These distractions left the children free to wander off into the woods and get lost.

To prevent this disaster without too great loss of economic effectiveness on their own part, the parents often filled the woods with all sorts of childish bugaboos: "Indians," "gypsies," bears and wolves, not to mention more mysterious forms of danger. Most pioneer parents held the theory that "a scared child is better than a dead child"—a proposition that is no longer regarded as self-evident.

That fears, more or less like those of the frontier, are continuing factors in our attempts at social control is evidenced by our frequently recurring "scares," and by the large, perhaps growing, number of organizations whose avowed business it is to keep fears alive in the community. Some of these "scares" are made to order, of course; and most of our fears are insecurely supported these days, now that total eclipses of the sun have become, for most of us, "interesting phenomena." It costs large sums of money and much energy on the part of their protagonists to keep most of our old fears alive. But they are quite necessary: if we should lose them we should not be willing to spend such large sums on our police and military establishments.

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The police have to find a new "red menace," or something equally horrendous, every so often, or they will lose the respect of the community. Such "menaces" are not hard to find: the New York city police recently created one out of three Ukrainians, drilling with some rusty muskets, vintage of 1877, who were getting ready to take part in a parade. But, what's the use of having "protectors" unless they protect us *from* something?

None the less, fear as a motive in social control has been considerably overworked in the last ten years, and it is certainly losing its power. The ancient "fear of death" has lost practically all its hold on men, according to one magazine writer. Fear of the devil has, in some quarters, turned into something very like admiration. Fear of nature has been theoretically overthrown and outlawed by modern science. Fear of the alien has been destroyed, for millions, by casual contacts with him and his kind. Even our primitive fears of our children have been almost completely lost in that mingling of pride and anger with which we now regard the members of the "younger generation." It seems altogether unlikely that these ancient fears will be useful much longer as conscious motives in adult behavior: they are a bit too likely to dissolve into thin air just when they are most needed, like a ghost at dawn, or to have their sharp edges blunted by ridicule.

However, when a thing is useful it must be conserved at all costs: itself or an equivalent. Hence, the slighter the basis of our fears in reality, the more must the friends of fear rally to its support; and the most expensive intellect that can be secured must be devoted to the important task of finding convincing grounds for its continuance. After death, and the devil, and nature, and the foreigner, and our children have all been de-terrorized, is there not still some fearsome object left in the world, which a searching intellect can discover? Is the universe so poor that it can provide no modern substitute for those old servants of social order—those ancient primitive fears that kept us so long "in line"?

The universe purged of all fearful things? Perish the thought! On every hand are evidences, these days, that the most destructive monster of the ages still roams the world, making havoc of the work of generations. His befouling spoor may be traced through all our customs and traditions, the gnawing of his obscene incisors may be found on all our most sacred institutions. He is that ancient god-monster, sire of hades and the night, whom the Greeks called Chaos, but whom we call by the still more fearsome name of "Change." Nothing left in the world to fear? Never before was there such need of controlling fears as in these degenerate days when few longer fear anything. And, perhaps, never before was there anything so realistically capable of inspiring fear as this same monster "Change," when the astute intellects that have "conjured" him put him before us with all their arts: See how his fore-feet paw up the solid earth; see how his eye-balls of rolling flame sear the innocent souls of the young; see how his long tail destroys the harvests of grain; see how his sharp teeth, like facile ideas whetted to an unreal edge, gnaw at the sacred copses of the past, setting the hyenas laughing and chasing the bats and owls to new roosts by day!

Yet something goes always amiss: for some, those powerful feet are digging the graves of things that are properly dead; those flaming eyes are flinging a first beam of light into the uncertain future; those sharp teeth are gnawing away at the obstructing wilderness; and his spoor is the promise of a trail into the Unknown Land. Those who should most tremble in the presence of the monster, laugh at his "conjurors" and beg for the privilege of taking him home with them!

WHAT'S to be done? When those who should most fear the monster, Change, take him and his offspring home to be their playmates, what shall the defenders of the changeless do? What can they do but turn from such frivolous folk and ways, to seek all who are not yet lost in the monster's toils and fill them with the truth? Having learned something from their experiences, however, they now set up a positive doctrine, an object of veneration, not of fear: the same old theme, indeed, but disguised in garments of dignity. Instead of the old "fear of change" they offer "respect for the past"; in place of the old "distrust of disintegrating ideas" they propose the "love of culture." Surely such phrases as these will win the allegiance of all; surely no warrior will be well advised who turns his lance against these bulwarks of the past!

But what is this "respect for the past," this "love of culture," which is to be the motivation of the future, the guide of the minds and allegiances of men? Here again there lurks an insidious danger. From one point of view "respect for the past" is a call to men and women to undertake lives of heroic struggle against the evils of our times, as our ancestors proved themselves heroic in their days: for that is the only part of the past that is unforgettable. From this same point of view, "the love of culture" means that joy in the freedom of the human spirit which characterized the Athenians who, having no ancient languages, literatures or histories to learn, were able to do much with their own language, to create therein an undying literature, and so to live that their age still shines as a "point of light in history."

But this is not the point of view from which the advocates of adult education programs (for the most part, at least) approach the "past" and its "culture." For them, "respect for the past" means moral and intellectual subordination to and acceptance of the dogmas and institutions of the past; and "love of culture" means—in the well-known words of Matthew Arnold: "To know the best that has been said and thought in the world." The past "wrought nobly" to establish our present institutional and intellectual order; they gave it to us to keep intact; and we should be the basest of ingrates were we to think of changing, by one jot or tittle, any provision of the past. The "great souls of the ages"—Moses, Homer, Plato, Virgil, Dante, Shakespeare—to name a few of them—have given us the materials of so rich a culture that if we lesser ones should have a thousand years for its assimilation, we should still be far from the end of the absorbing task.

It is, of course, sheer egotism for us to assume that we have anything to add to this indubitably "glorious heritage" out of the past; or, if we have anything eventually to add, to think of offering it before we have made ourselves completely familiar with that heritage. It were much more becoming in us to take what the past has to offer: to drink long at the perennial springs of ancient culture; to learn reverence for ancient ways and institutions; to acknowledge prompt obedience to old dogmas and authorities, finding in

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them that sacred quality which is implied in the words "respect" and "love." If we cannot be taught to fear Chaos and Change, perhaps we can be taught "respect" and "love" for the things which Chaos and Change would destroy. The final result will be essentially the same.

HENCE, in order to safeguard and develop this spirit of respect for the past and its existent culture, many forms of adult education are being proposed. In England, for example, groups of workers who have organized for the purpose of studying the economics of present day industry have been urged to take, instead, courses in The Religious Element in Browning and Eleventh Century Cathedrals. Fundamentalist churches have organized great "study classes" for the purpose of making as sure as may be that no one of their number shall escape from the dogmas. Civic organizations of many sorts have awakened to the menace of impending change, have become aware of "large numbers of citizens who are neglecting their civic duties" and are preparing to undertake educational campaigns that will bring them back into line. For example, the National Civic Federation feels sure that the recent weakening of "party loyalties" has wrought a great evil in American life and it proposes to remedy that evil by means of an educational campaign. In a public manifesto, it says:

> The fact that 30,000,000 eligible voters failed to go to the polls after the exciting campaign of 1924 has caused many political writers to predict that party government in the United States is gradually passing out. . . . If the chambers of commerce, merchants' associations and boards of trade, alone, in the 1,500 cities of the United States having over 5,000 population would start a concerted movement to educate the voters on the necessity of party government under the American system and to urge their active participation in party machinery, such as caucuses and primaries, the results would be most heartening. But if in this movement there could also be secured the earnest cooperation of the 15,000 women's clubs, chapters and leagues, the 12,000 American Legion posts, the 150,000 churches, the religious and semi-religious organizations, the 30,000 local labor unions, the 12,000 constituent bodies of the agricultural and fraternal societies, the Rotary, Lions, Kiwanis and Civitas clubs, patriotic societies and the like, whose combined memberships would easily include 45,000,000 of the 60,000,000 eligible voters of the country, what an improvement would soon be wrought in the quality of our legislative bodies! And only energetic educational work is required to effect such a coordination of these great civic forces.

This manifesto illustrates the general trend. Here is no proposal for progress on the basis of the experience of the past century. Here is nothing but a proposal to use mass, that is, mob, educational methods to restore a past that has broken down. No hospitality to the creative mind; no place for political inventiveness, such as the "Fathers of the Constitution" showed; no room for civic initiative: no respect for anything but the past (no matter how dead!); no love for anything but the ancient ways.

Of course, such a program can be presented in glowing colors: "It will bring together 45,000,000 people in a common purpose." But, that common purpose provides that these millions shall deny their own experiences, ignore the facts of the last two or three decades and permit their minds to be subordinated, once more, to old party forms. Happily, some of them will not be so blind: though, of course, their lack of blindness will be imputed to them for something approaching treason.

Adult education programs we are bound to have. Some, as we have seen, are inspired by primitive fears, frankly acknowledged; some by no less primitive fears, disguised now as "respect for the past" and "love of culture." Adult education programs we must have. But for the problems and tasks of the expanding present and the emergent future, programs motivated by fears and "respects" will not only not prove adequate; they will probably prove obstructive.

These larger problems and issues call for the work of broadly creative and cooperative minds. For the development of such minds we may not look to schools whose avowed business it is to "bring the minds of children under subjection to a wisdom older and more inclusive than their own"; nor to adult education enterprises whose purpose it is to subordinate the minds of grown-ups either to old fears or to old systems of doctrine. We must look, first of all, to an education for children that will save them from ever becoming "ad-ults"; and to educational enterprises for the mature which will keep their minds sensitive to realities, critically alert to facts and creatively ready to deal with conditions and problems as if intelligence were, if not indeed a native of the earth, at least not an intruding alien seeking to destroy all that makes life beautiful and good. J. K. H.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS announces that arrangements have been completed with the Robert Brookings Graduate School of Economics and Government, 1724 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., for the establishment by the League of a fellowship for the year 1925-1926 for the study of the American Indian problem, the successive policies of the Government, and the contemporary administration of Indian Affairs. The amount of the fellowship is $1,000 which covers for one year the cost of fees, room, board, and all the facilities of the Robert Brookings Graduate School. If the candidate's work proves satisfactory during the first year, the Brookings School agrees to renew the fellowship for a second year at the end of which time the candidate will be expected to qualify for and receive the degree of doctor of philosophy. The fellowship is open to women graduates of approved colleges and universities who have had the equivalent of a full year of graduate work in economics and government. A background of study in the political and social sciences is highly desirable. Applications for the fellowship should be made to the National League of Women Voters, 532 Seventeenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C. They must be made by May 1, 1925, upon a form prepared for the purpose.

IN THE BRITISH ISLES, the long problem of bringing art and the public together is being addressed, at least tentatively, by the work of the Art League of Service, which has offices at 1 Robert St., Adelphi, London, W. C. 2. The League has devised a plan of traveling portfolios of pictures by well-known contemporary artists. These portfolios contain collections of water-colors, wood-cuts, drawings, etchings, lithographs, and they are forwarded to applicants in any part of the country, on request. The applicant furnishes a statement of the kinds of pictures he is interested in, the names of two references, and he pays the postage one way. Of course, the main purpose of the plan is to enable prospective purchasers of pictures to have the chance to see them without going to the trouble and expense of going up to London; and the plan is working favorably to this result. But it is also enabling many artists to get their best work before a much larger public than they could hope to do by exhibitions. The picture reproduced on page 91 is from a print of one of these traveling portfolio pen drawings.

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COMMUNITIES

Citizens—and Wards Too

The American people have never crystallized their opinions into a majority conviction as to what ought to be done for the Indians. The last Congress, by eleventh hour action, made them all citizens. There is little evidence that either federal or state governments have thought through the consequences of this step, which the general secretary of the United Charities of St. Paul interprets in some of its social bearings

IN June last year Congress passed a law which enfranchises all Indians in this country. The law reads: "That all non-citizen Indians born within the territorial limits of the United States be, and they are hereby declared to be, citizens of the United States: Provided that the granting of such citizenship shall not in any manner impair or otherwise affect the right of any Indian to tribal or other property."

So little publicity was given to the passing of this law at the time that there are thousands of persons who would naturally be vitally interested that have not yet heard of it. But its full meaning is now beginning to clear in the minds of those who have to deal with the Indian problem in any way. The Indian as a citizen will be as baffling as he has been in the past. Does this law make anything simpler? Is it anything more than a piece of constitutional legalism which will only complicate a situation now so intricate as to divide students and men of practical affairs into different camps of understanding and policy?

The law is a most peculiar one. It is entirely without precedent and it is doubtful if Congress considered its consequences at all seriously. As the law now stands *the Indians will become citizens and at the same time remain wards.* Such a status is so anomalous that it may take years to clear up the many questions which will be raised with regard to property. Moreover, certain rights, immunities and exceptions which Indians have heretofore enjoyed must now legally come to an end. What will be the proximate and final results?

1. From now on all Indians will be voters. They have the right of suffrage in its completeness; at no point is theirs a restricted right.
2. They will be taxpayers. Nominally, enfranchised Indians have been supposed to pay taxes, but this obligation has never been taken seriously. The Indian attitude of mind has been that of expectation as he has viewed any public treasury; that he should contribute to it is not in his thoughts. In various places in the Indian country no one takes the trouble to assess the Indians.
3. They will be subject to jury duty, and to all special service for the federal government or the state.
4. They will be financially liable: they can sue and be sued. Perhaps this can be taken for granted, but as a practical issue in the Indian country it is a serious matter in which liability and payment have not always corresponded. Unless debts by Indians are validated by government agents, loans or sales to Indians are the most hazardous known. The average Indian does not yet comprehend the credit system on which modern industry is based.
5. Eventually, if not soon, their property will be in their own hands.

This is the serious problem which is now before the twenty-four states of the country in which Indians live in colonies or on reservations, and in which tribal organization is still sufficient to make them beneficiaries of tribal funds. While in some cases these funds are still large, they are slowly disappearing. They are held in trust by the Government, but the pressure of special interests has forced enough legislation through Congress to deplete a number of these funds to the vanishing point. In addition, in some states the Indians have been induced to petition Congress for yearly allotments, generally for fifty or one hundred dollars a head. These yearly allotments are thoroughly pauperizing, and only accentuate the improvidence and shiftlessness of many Indian communities. They are generally voted by Congress as the result of directed agitation on the part of certain types of politicians, of shortsighted business men in the Indian country who always expect to fill their cash drawers after an allotment, of professional exploiters of the Indians, and of well-meaning sentimentalists who cannot make a distinction between chronic improvidence and critical need.

IT is amazing how little forethought has been given in states where there is a large Indian population to the question of a long-time policy for the Indians, even on the part of persons in authority and responsibility. Indian finances, as conducted by the Indian Bureau, are such a complicated system—depending on many treaties, laws, understandings and agreements—that there is real difficulty in classifying them. The system of control which prevails in one state and with one tribe may be entirely different from that which obtains in an adjacent territory. Then too, the tribes and reservations represent so many different types of culture and development that they can be hardly compared. In some sections the Indians are so far from the tribal life that only a few old customs linger. In others they still dream apocalyptic dreams in which they see the White Man disappear in some miraculous fashion, and their hunting grounds restored to them.

But they are all citizens. If tribally enrolled, they are also wards. The government, however, interprets its care for its wards more and more in economic terms. It is true that the government has furnished schools and hospitals, but the expenses for Indian betterment and protection have always come out of tribal funds. Congress has never voted

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money for the handling of the Indians out of the general treasury. It is the government's policy never to do so. The argument runs about as follows: there are no longer any unorganized territories in which the major problem and burden for the white man is the roaming and destructive Indian; sovereign states eventually assume the responsibility for all persons living within their borders; the federal government has been justified in handling Indians heretofore as a separate and distinct group because it had to be guardian for their goods and persons in the peculiar development of the country; the fact that up to this time there have been citizen and non-citizen Indians, and that both classes were wards made it necessary that the federal government assume the major responsibility for all types of Indians, especially for those living in tribal relations. But when Indians become citizens—and all are citizens now—the major responsibility for them rests upon the states, the only responsibility which the government continues to assume is that of limited guardianship; when the funds held in trust for Indians are gone, the final and complete responsibilities for the Indians reverts to the states, which must accord them all the rights of citizens.

What are these rights?

1. The state is finally responsible for their education. The policy of the states has been very contradictory in this important obligation. What education has been given to Indians has been largely provided either by government schools or by private agencies—generally mission societies, which in their way have done exellent work, especially along vocational lines. While there has been little direct state legislation which would show discrimination against Indians, it has been easy to make educational arrangements in such a way that Indians would be practically shut out. In certain counties Indian children have been admitted to the public schools under protest; in many others Indian children have been refused altogether. When an explanation was demanded the answer invariably was that since Indians are the wards of the government it is the business of the Indian Bureau to furnish the means of Indian education. But since all Indians are now citizens and the end of their wardship is in sight, these discriminations must give way to actual and adequate provision for their training, especially along vocational lines.

2. The state is finally responsible for their health. The Indian Department maintains a medical service in every one of the twenty-four states in the Indian country, and runs a number of hospitals. No one would pretend that this volume of service, admirable as it is, is at all adequate. In Minnesota, for example, there are seven physicians to handle over 14,000 Chippewa Indians; though they are devoted, the great distances to be covered, and the impossibility of close supervision, make certain types of service impossible. The Health Department of the state of Minnesota is already doing its best to supplement this service, with some excellent results.

3. The state is finally responsible for their protection. State protection of Indians has been notoriously weak. Police powers have intervened for those cases where Indians have committed crimes—and then only to seek them out and punish them. These powers have very often been invoked in vain to save the Indians from the bootlegger, the sharper and the exploiter. Yet the right of protection is the clear right that emerges from the welter of things when civilization is being created.

4. The state is finally responsible for their care. In every state there is a poor law which looks after citizens who have fallen into dependency; yet in a number of them the rights of public care for Indians have been flatly denied. In many cases known to social workers, county boards have refused to do anything for Indians. The argument that since the Indians are wards it is the responsibility of the government to look after them can no longer hold even by the thin thread of legality.

5. The state is finally responsible for their residence. If an Indian is a citizen he has a residence. This may sound at first like the statement of an empty truism but it has a far reaching effect which social workers will promptly understand. If an Indian has a residence so recognized by the state in which he lives, he can be sent back, when he wanders, to the place and county from which he came. As certain groups of Indians are natural wanderers, they are likely to turn up in the most unexpected places without resources of any sort and to demand help. When white folks do this sort of thing, they have no rights of residence or help till they have lived in the new place for a certain period of time, generally six months or a year. If they have no visible means of support, they are promptly sent back to the place of their legal residence, and the authorities in the old home are compelled to receive them. But with Indians the case has been far different. Cases are not unknown in which undesirable Indians have been encouraged to go elsewhere. When the community in which they find themselves tries to send them back, the authorities in the place of their residence have refused to receive them. Public officials in certain communities have often set up the extraordinary claim that since Indians are government wards they have no proper residence anyway, and no community can be compelled to look after them! Indians are passing constantly through the Twin Cities, and when the social agencies have tried to send them back this has been the monotonous reaction of the counties whence they came. The fact that all Indians are now citizens, and that their wardship is now only incidental and passing, will make this further "passing on" of the Indians illegal.

HOW will this act modify the larger problems of the destiny of the Indians?

The act making all Indians citizens is simply the culmination of a series of acts which had already given one-third of the Indian population that status. Before last June it was possible for an Indian to become a citizen in any of twelve different ways. The most common method, and the mass method, was to declare a closed reservation an open one, to divide all lands as a tribal unit among the enrolled members of the tribe, and at the time to give the Indians the lands in fee simple, which enabled them to buy and sell—generally to sell at the price the White Man wanted to give them. At the same time by act of Congress they were declared citizens. The results have been far from happy. One instance will illustrate the futility of attempting to convert the tribal mind of the average Indian into an American individualist by any such wholesale methods. By the Clapp Act of 1907, the White Earth Indians of Minnesota were made citizens. They were formally enrolled as members of the Chippewa tribe; their lands were allotted to enrolled members of the tribe only; and they were given fee patents to sell their lands if they so desired. But today less than 5 per cent of the lands in the old reservation are owned by Indians. What do the Chippewas think of the benefits of citizenship? They live still on the old Reservation as renters, as squatters, as owners of small plots.

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In at least ten of the states the Indians will become a sudden burden within five years unless public opinion forces a constructive policy. By that time the tribal funds still held for Indians will be gone or will be so small as to be of little value in working out a constructive policy for the Indians who are now citizens and demanding all the rights which a white man can claim. What are the states going to do about it? It would be well for state officials and social workers to find out just what is coming to the Indians in their respective states. In some cases there will be interesting discoveries.

Minnesota is trying to work out a constructive policy for the Indians with its borders. Ten years ago the Indian Bureau received a tribal fund of $12,000,000 for enrolled Chippewa Indians in Minnesota which according to an act of Congress was to be held intact for fifty years and then to be used only for the larger enterprises of tribal life. But by various acts of Congress this fund has been gradually reduced. For four successive years Congress has voted head allotments until today just about $5,000,000 is left of this tribal fund. In this process the Indians have become so demoralized that they now expect this head money every year. Not even the most optimistic friend of the Indians in Minnesota can see any appreciable development. Mass citizenship conferred upon them will not help the situation. Appeals for help for the Indians from private sources have been getting more and more insistent. In every way the demoralization of the Indians was growing. Last summer the St. Paul Association (Chamber of Commerce) initiated an investigation of the Indian situation in the state. The report of that investigation covering the political, social, economic, health and educational situation among the Indians so roused the business interests of the city that in conjunction with the Minneappolis Civic and Commerce Association (Chamber of Commerce) the two associations have drawn up bills which the legislature is now considering seriously. The various chambers of commerce throughout the state have spoken a complete endorsement of the bills now pending. If the bills pass, the state assumes full citizenship responsibility for the Indians; memorializes Congress to turn over all tribal funds to the state for trustee administration of their affairs under the State Board of Control. Eventually, something like this will have to be done in every one of the twenty-four states which have the Indian problem. And the sooner the better—for *all Indians are now citizens.*

JOHN R. BROWN

Playgrounds for Toddlers

WHILE health and social workers have been discovering the pre-school child and putting emphasis on his special needs, apparently little has been done to provide for the recreation of these small persons. "If it has been found necessary in the interest of care, education or research to form little children into groups, why not in the interests of play?" queries the report of the extensive survey of the health of pre-school children undertaken for the American Child Health Association by W. Bertram Ireland, in a section devoted to playgrounds.

Obviously the tenement houses of big American cities afford no suitable play place for youngsters from two to six, who are even less able than their elder brothers and sisters to cope with the forbidden pleasures of the streets, and, without the diversions of school, have even more time to spend in the business of childhood—play. They must trail along while the mother markets, or shops, or goes to the movies, or stay home while she does the housework and minds the baby. If there is a public playground available, too often one sees a ring of little children sitting or standing about disconsolately while their older and stronger companions occupy all the swings and slides and teeters, the ball field and the giant strider.

Several American cities have made a start toward playground provision for young children. Where efforts are made to segregate them from the rest, the line frequently is drawn between those under and over ten, as in Chicago, by the South Park Commission and in Philadelphia, by the City Department of Public Welfare. In Milwaukee and Cleveland an attempt is made to set apart certain apparatus for the uninterrupted use of children under eight. In Minneapolis children under eight are occasionally formed into groups during the afternoons, since it was found that "many of the children were left alone all day in the summer just like little waifs and some of them seemed to be sewed up and set down." The City Department of Recreation and Parks of Buffalo sets apart those between the ages of two and seven in its seventeen summer playgrounds, though there is no special group supervision.

In a few places special provision is made for pre-school children. The Playground Athletic League of Baltimore organizes several sheltered corners for the littlest children, and plans to segregate those below six when appropriate equipment can be furnished. Under the Public Health Department, the Bureau of Recreation maintains six playgrounds in Pittsburgh, open all the year around, in which children under seven play separately, or at different hours, from those older. In Washington, D. C., the Municipal Playground Association conducts four nursery playgrounds for children under five, and Toddlers' Corners in about eighteen of the larger playgrounds. The roof of the Babies' Hospital in Philadelphia is used by mothers and runabouts "as a refuge from heat and dust at any hour of the day and night" and is suitably equipped for rest and play. The City Park Board of Indianapolis, working on a very limited budget, has devised the ingenious scheme of a portable fence enclosure, made out of scrap-wood, which may be carried about to fence off portions of the city parks. The trellis doorway bears the inscription "For Little Mothers and Babies" and only those under six may enter. The fence, painted white and green, is twenty-four feet by thirty, and just high enough to come to six-year-old chins.

Equipment in the public playgrounds consists mainly of swings, slides, teeter boards and sandpiles, with, occasionally, wading pools or impromptu showers under the hose of the Fire Department. In some of the private playgrounds there is more varied apparatus, such as building bricks, jungle jims, hanging ropes and wooden boxes. A few of the playgrounds, notably those of the Playground Athletic League of Baltimore and the Playground Association of Philadelphia, make use of their opportunities for health examination and follow-up of the children, and other educational work such as health movies, games and shows. Although none of them require certificates to show that the children are not suffering from communicable diseases, in a number children who seem ill are excluded and referred

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to the department of health, or, by arrangement, to private practitioners.

Probably the best examples of toddlers' playgrounds, Miss Ireland declares, are those in Edinburgh and Glasgow, Scotland, maintained by the city departments of health for children between the ages of two and a half and five. In these cities it was found that while health teaching had greatly improved the care given to babies, with a corresponding lowering of the infantile death rate, toddlers, cooped indoors while their mothers were busy, suffered to such an extent that poor nutrition, enlarged glands, rickets and other similar physical defects were common in children entering school.

These toddlers' playgrounds, or playrooms (arranged on the open-air system the year around) are for the children of mothers who do not go out to work but must stay home to care for younger babies, as distinguished from the day nurseries for working mothers. They take the little children, usually brought and called for by older brothers and sisters who are in school, and keep them in the open air from ten till twelve, five days a week, with plenty of toys to induce running about, such as wheelbarrows, balls, scooters, doll carriages, horses on wheels, and the like. Much of the supervision of the children is done by volunteers, under a paid superintendent.

The playgrounds have been opened wherever a place could be found, in the great hall of a disused brewery, on the roof of a high building, in the corner of a large public playground, in halls and open spaces supplied by the mission churches. The expense is met partly by public, partly by private funds. With the fresh air and space and opportunity for unhampered play which these shelters afford, a remarkable appearance in the health and attitude of the children is reported. One superintendent writes "the listless, apathetic, voiceless child has been turned into a brighter, romping, talkative urchin who is beginning to see that life is worth living after all. I get quite long conversations out of little mites now that once sat in a silent heap on the floor." M. R.

On with the Dance

CORRECT DANCE MONTH

At Harmon's Dreamland, February 16th, 1925,
At Trianon Ballroom, February 23rd, 1925,
And Merry Garden's, March 4th, 1925.

A demonstration of high standards in dancing, dance music and supervision, under the auspices of the Juvenile Protective Association of Chicago and the Ballroom Managers Association. Proceeds are to be divided between the Juvenile Protective Association and the Ballroom Managers Association for the further promotion of wholesome recreation for young people.

SO read the first page of a folder distributed by the thousand up and down Chicago during February. This cooperative demonstration is one of the results of what is known as the "Chicago plan" for the supervision of public dance-halls. The "plan" is simply a long, continuous, patient effort on the part of the so-called reform organizations and the managers and owners of the dance halls of Chicago—an attempt to understand each other and to give and take in working out a solution of a situation which is of the greatest concern to both groups.

In Chicago the public dance hall has been the subject of investigation and reports for many years; the Juvenile Protective Association and other organizations tried to legislate reform and supervision and protection into the dance halls by ordinance, by state laws and by police supervision. For a long time we thought the most dangerous feature was the sale of liquor in the halls, for we had what was known as a special bar permit ordinance. We labored under the delusion that if we could only divorce liquor from dancing, all would be well. The liquor interests were, however, too strong for us, and we failed again and again, both in the state legislature and in the City Council.

Then came those days when we faced the problem of making our young men "fit to fight," and suddenly we were able, as never before, to bring into focus all of our community life. Public opinion in those days was against all those elements of community life that were destructive to the young manhood of America. If individuals or public officials failed to cooperate with this new public opinion, then they soon felt the strong arm of the federal authorities.

The public generally began to realize what cheap, vulgar, demoralizing recreation means to youth. In Chicago, at last, our vicious bar-permit ordinance was repealed, but in the meantime conditions had changed. Dancing had become most popular; the new dances had come into vogue; jazz music had fascinated the dancing public, and large ballrooms were developed. From a business point of view much more was at stake for the owners and managers, and the conditions they faced were new. At one of our very first meetings, one of the dance-hall men who had long been in the business said that the effect of jazz music was much worse than the effect of liquor.

No business that depends on young people for its patrons could stand very long against the censure and criticism that sprang up anew on all sides. The men realized that they could not work out these problems individually; their business was too big, and they soon saw the value of association. Having formed the Ballroom Managers Association, they turned for help to the organization which had perhaps taken the greatest interest in the dance halls, although the men had never before regarded it as a friendly interest. From the very beginning of the new association, representatives of the Juvenile Protective Association attended all the meetings. The men asked us for frank, detailed reports on their own business, and we presented them. Reports were no longer made secretly, from a detective point of view, and they were no longer filed away to be used as clubs. They were laid on the table, so to speak, as we all met together to decide whether the dance-hall must go or whether these great ballrooms presented constructive elements of recreation which could eventually become assets in our community life.

Drawn by Bernice Oehler for the Denishawn Magazine

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When we first made our reports and demands, some of the men were sure their business would be wrecked completely if they adopted our proposed standards; others were just as certain that their dance-halls would go—as the saloon had gone—if the question of whether they were safe for young people was continually raised. They soon decided unanimously that they would stand by their own initial action; they had asked our help, and they would work with us.

We began by attempting to control the music; eliminating the advertising pluggers, with their suggestive songs; barring bad dancing, questionable conduct and supervisors whose influence was not the best on young people; and, perhaps the most important move of all, placing in the ballrooms women supervisors who had had social service training and experience.

UNDER this new method of reform from within, our dance-halls have prospered as never before; small, undesirable halls have to a great extent gone out of business, and the interest of the owners of the large ballrooms has been extended to other places of dancing, so that they are helping us in our efforts to eliminate the vicious cabarets and the "closed dance-halls."

This plan has not worked out quickly or easily, nor are we yet altogether satisfied with the situation. The men were not used to working in a group; they were jealous and afraid of each other, and not all of them had a social point of view. They are, however, coming to realize that the dance-hall can be made more than a good financial investment, and they are beginning to take the greatest pride in just those features and standards which were such an innovation three years ago. They are coming more and more to refer their own employes to us for investigation and endorsement and many of the individual cases of boys and girls in our organization are now sent us by the dance-hall man.

They have made it possible for us to devote all the time of one of our workers to the dance-hall problem, by providing a car for her use and subscribing enough to pay for part of her salary. They hold their meetings at Hull House, where our offices are located. More and more they turn for help to Mrs. Elizabeth Crandall of our organization, who has done so much to work out this cooperative plan and who acts as secretary to their own association.

THIS year the men had been successful financially beyond their fondest dreams, and yet as they became more closely identified with big business they became more competitive. We found it harder than before to offset the pressure of competition with our plea for high standards and even for a willingness to lose money, if necessary, in maintaining them. We knew the time had come to re-emphasize to all concerned—the owners, the public and the boys and girls—the fact that the dance-hall interests of Chicago and the Juvenile Protective Association are together pledged to make the public dance-halls real community recreation centers. Moreover, the Ball Room Managers Association and the cooperating department of the Association needed money, and while it would have been easier and more profitable to ask the managers for it, the opportunity for all-around education was not to be missed. So Correct Dance Month was planned.

The dances were preceded by advertising through the newspapers, the weekly dance-hall papers, club bulletins, posters on the elevated platforms, and announcements at the dances. The three dances were given in ballrooms selected for their location in different parts of the city, their varied patronage and type. The first was at Harmon's Dreamland,

Drawn by Bernice Oehler for the Denishawn Magazine

on the west side, a huge, rambling one-story dance-hall built in under an elevated station. It is gay, home-like, informal, always crowded to the doors with a crowd as heterogeneous as the great west side itself. The second was at Beautiful Trianon, our latest, most pretentious, "million dollar" ballroom, dignified, formal, ceremonious, claiming the highest class patronage in the city. The third was at Merry Gardens up on the north side, a gay frolicking place.

To these ballrooms came groups representing dance-halls in all parts of the city—600 couples and a dozen orchestras—and interested persons from the churches, settlements and clubs. Following the Grand March—led by the president of the Ball Room Managers Association and the director of the Juvenile Protective Association—the various ballroom delegations demonstrated correct dancing, each group being given one minute for the waltz, fox trot and one step. Those who danced most correctly and beautifully had been chosen. Special features, such as a beautiful demonstration of a new Tango danced by a manager and his wife, were added. A well-known church-woman who had never before been in a public dance-hall remarked at the close of the Merry Garden dance that she had not seen one thing she could criticize and she was impressed by the fact that "the young people seemed to have such an awfully good time."

We expect now to go on with the "Chicago plan," having re-emphasized our ideal and we hope strengthened the spirit of cooperative effort. The next step for our Association will be the formulating of a model dance-hall ordinance, the development of other local units and a strong national association, representation at conferences where the civic leaders and social workers can hear the point of view of these leaders in commercialized amusements, and an extension of this cooperative, protective, preventive work to other fields of commercialized recreation.

We believe in a certain community censorship and supervision for young people, but it will never be satisfactory until we join forces, to bring it about, with the commercial interests—which are now providing so much of the recreation which our young people crave and need. We are very proud to have won over this group of new friends, the dance-hall men of Chicago, and to join with them in this movement. We believe that our Correct Dance Month is a real contribution to the recreation movement.

JESSIE F. BINFORD

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INDUSTRY

Facing Industrial Facts in the Churches

WHEN the Interchurch World Movement ceased to function, in 1920, the question was raised among the leaders of social work in the churches whether the program of research in industrial and economic problems which had been begun by that movement could in some measure be carried on. It was recognized that the report on the steel strike of 1919, in spite of the sharp controversy which it provoked, or perhaps as a result of that controversy, had marked an epoch in the development of applied Christianity. It is true, the steel report was orphaned in infancy by the collapse of the movement which gave it birth. It is not true, however, as has been repeatedly asserted, that hostility to the steel report was the cause of the failure of the movement. The reasons for its collapse were chiefly ecclesiastical and they operated decisively long before the steel report was made public. As a matter of fact, the action of the Interchurch World Movement in creating the commission on the steel strike set a daring precedent which made it practically necessary for socially-minded church leaders to think through the problem of the church's relation to industry and to determine what course they would follow.

But while the steel report proved that a fundamental and meritorious piece of industrial research could be done under church auspices, it made equally evident the fact that the requirements of such a project in personnel and financial resources are almost prohibitive under ordinary circumstances. Only the resources of research foundations are equal to the requirements of such a project. Furthermore, while a great emergency, such as that presented by the steel strike, may be readily taken to justify an elaborate piece of original investigation on the part of a church group, the prevailing view among socially-minded church people is that the specific function of the church in relation to industrial problems is to make use of the facts made available by public and private research agencies and to interpret them, in the light of an ethical analysis, to its own constituency.

It was upon this theory that a research department, now known as the Department of Research and Education, was set up by the Federal Council of Churches. It was an evidence both of a new interest in the ethics of industrial and economic relationships and of the new respect for scientific method which has come over the churches in recent years. To be sure, a malevolently disposed person might find some support for the statement that church bodies in general had become sufficiently interested in industry and economics to feel some compunctions over a neglect to deal with them, but not sufficiently agitated to avoid a certain satisfaction in being able to do so through an agency somewhat remote from the area of denominational responsibility. There is no blinking the fact that telling the truth about industrial conflicts is not especially conducive to the raising of missionary funds. Those who specialize in the second do not always care to be implicated in the first. Nevertheless, I cannot too strongly emphasize the fact that the activities of the Federal Council in this field have never brought upon us the slightest pressure from our twenty-eight constituent bodies to modify our policies in the interest of their treasuries.

I BELIEVE the position is fairly well established among our constituents that no adequate ministry can be carried on without a full understanding of the working life of the people toward whom it is directed, and that it is the manifest duty of the churches to present the facts that are necessary as a basis for a moral judgment upon industrial conditions. Frankly, we are still in the midst of controversy as to the precise part which the church should play in a conflict situation about which it has already informed itself and the issues of which have been made tolerably clear.

There are those among us who would like to see the church align itself definitely with the labor movement on the theory that labor is much more often right than wrong and that its activities are in the general direction of justice and freedom. The vast majority, however, of those who recognize any function at all for the church in this field, believe that it should never become a partisan in industrial issues, but rather an instrument for the resolving of conflict; that its distinctive work is the creation and maintenance of an inclusive fellowship capable of generating the spiritual power that makes industrial solutions possible. To further this purpose the Federal Council is conducting, in addition to its research program, conferences of employers, labor representatives and ministers.

Liberals and radicals who frequently criticize the churches for what they consider to be a very weak policy with reference to industrial conflicts, forget that the organizing principle of the church is, after all, not an ethical principle; that people find themselves within the church not because of any deliberate acceptance of the ethical teachings of Jesus, but because they are drawn to it as a place of worship, of repose, and often of "compensation" for the distracting and disintegrating influences of their working life. Indeed, it is probably safe to say that the people who find the greatest disharmonies between the counsels of perfection which they have been taught from childhood and the things they do in the competitive struggle of life are more likely to find refuge in the church than anyone else. It follows that precisely what the church will do in a particular social situation is determined in part by people who would be best content if it would do nothing.

This does not mean that the church is impotent and useless in such a situation, but rather that it is not so much an organization for *doing things* as an association for the culture of motives, the changing of attitudes and the building up of habits under the inspiration of a constantly

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widening and deepening fellowship. Our work in the industrial field rests upon the conviction that the greatest service the church can render in a situation of industrial conflict is not to take a public "stand" or to throw its corporate support to the group which may be considered to be in the right but rather to compel its own members who are participants in the conflict to reexamine their motives and to aid them in analyzing the moral issues which the situation presents. In other words our mission is, first and chiefly, to our own people. It is an educational rather than a militant purpose that we are undertaking to serve. Our weekly Information Service is subscribed for by ministers of many faiths, religious editors, leaders of religious and social work, missionaries, college professors and by students in over eighty higher educational institutions. It is our aim in this Service not to take sides in controversies, not to express opinions, but to report facts and to explain their significance in the light of existing issues. When we take up a controversial theme, as we often do, we try to make our report safe not by making it "balanced" but by making it true. In all such cases we seek to be wholly non-partisan; of course, if the facts turn out to be partisan, that is not our affair. That we fall far short of our aims would go without saying. Yet we have demonstrated that extraordinarily frank accounts of industrial evils, if kept free from bias and emotional coloring and if guarded from misstatement, can be published without calling forth any considerable protest from within our extremely varied constituency.

There are, to be sure, religious bodies that do not sympathize with the activities of the Federal Council in relation to either economic or political issues, but their reservations rest upon a philosophy of the church rather than upon partisanship or organization interest. We respect their attitude and we have reason to believe they respect ours.

THIS does not mean that we have been immune from attack. Certain business interests have opposed us vigorously. The weapon which such interests wield most proficiently is, of course, the withholding of financial support. The Federal Council has lost many contributors because of its insistence upon the right of the church to participate in the solution of industrial problems. Nor is financial pressure exclusively a disciplinary measure. We once received a letter offering a contribution conditioned upon assurance that we would do something to "stabilize business," which turned out to mean advancing the cause of the "open shop." I am bound to say, however, that the operation of such influences has indirectly aided rather than embarrassed us. There is an increasing number of men and women who are able to support such an educational project as ours who do not measure its results in terms of advantage to themselves.

Indeed, one of the enduring impressions gained from several years' experience in this work is the ethical contrast between the rank and file of business men themselves and the publicity men and promoters whom they employ to fight their battles for them. Business corporations with credit "A-1" which would doubtless scorn to advantage themselves by irregular methods have not scrupled to employ agents and to patronize trade associations that make free use of misrepresentation and even libel in opposing those whose activities they do not approve. We have encountered our share of hostile propaganda, but this kind of opposition also tends in the long run to nullify itself.

It may be said in passing that criticisms of our work have not come from the employing side alone. Labor radicals criticise our reports as colorless and lacking in "kick." They want us to identify ourselves with the labor movement in its class-conscious aspect. Offiicias of "regular" labor organizations, on the other hand, sometimes find fault because we are always ready to report the activities of the "irregular" and radical groups. One of the most spirited attacks that have ever been made on the information service came from a prominent labor leader who, because of a paragraph in a certain report that he did not approve, suddenly discovered, as many manufacturers had done before him, that the church ought to keep out of industrial matters and "confine itself to spiritual things." Yet I think it may be safely said that organized labor as a whole is friendly to the work of church organizations in the industrial field, and desires the church to be fair, rather than partisan.

What we regard as a significant development in our research during the past year is its extension into the areas of rural and agricultural problems. The preoccupation of the churches with urban matters has been resented by many who feel that our social and industrial ideals have suffered from being formulated almost entirely against a background of city problems. Without doubt we have been presenting a onesided picture of American economic and industrial life. We are now asking our people to consider the ethical significance of the farmer's unequal struggle, the challenge of the gradual increase in farm tenancy, and the social meaning of the cooperative movement in agriculture. We are trying to inform our entire constituency on both sets of problems, the urban and the rural, and thus to make some contribution through the churches to the resolution of the most conspicuous conflict in our national life at the present time. We publish each year a review of industrial relations during the twelve months; and are beginning this year a similar annual review of developments in rural economic life.

Something more than a year ago we formed jointly with the National Catholic Welfare Conference and the Central Conference of American Rabbis a committee on economic factors in international relations. This committee has been studying American investments in Mexico and matters of like import. We have had similar cooperation with official Catholic and Jewish groups in a number of the most important tasks that we have undertaken. The ease and naturalness with which this cooperation has developed are among the most gratifying discoveries that our experience in this work has brought. Our studies are all of the pragmatic kind—they look toward something to be done. And religious unity is after all less an organic than a functional matter. The road to its attainment lies through cooperative effort toward definite social ends. Is it not significant that religious groups as diverse as opposite ends of the spectrum, (in philosophy and doctrine) found a way almost over night to register jointly their conviction on the twelve-hour day in the steel industry?

A study published during 1924 of the employe representation plan of the Pennsylvania Railroad illustrates the department's function with reference to industrial relations. The study was made at the invitation of the company. We did not concern ourselves with technical engineering aspects of the industry but made an objective study of human relations. The willingness of the men to talk freely and

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with surprising frankness with representatives of a church organization pointed unquestionably to a potential influence which the churches are in position to exercise. We propose to carry further this study of industrial relations.

One of our plans for the current year is a new project in economic education for ministers. Many of them are feeling the need of a knowledge of economic and industrial problems, with which their daily ministry brings them face to face. Their lack of familiarity with economic principles is an admitted fact of which they are reminded with embarrassing frequency by their leading laymen. To be sure, these laymen themselves are for the most part equipped with a rather ancient brand of economic theory, but it is sufficient to prevail over sentiments that are unsupported by scientific knowledge. In this project we will be guided by professional economists.

We of the churches have a good deal of ineptitude to answer for, but are getting on faster now that we are paying less attention to abstractions and beginning to face facts.

F. Ernest Johnson

Labor Speaks

Rapid as has been the growth, since the war, in the activity of the paid propagandist, who seeks to use the so-called general medium for his specialized purposes, the older plan of telling the world by publishing one's own paper, or magazine, or "house-organ" has not only held its own but has been bettered in technique. Mr. Johnson in the foregoing article describes the specialized service of the Federal Council in reporting industrial facts to church constituencies. Here the editor of a conspicuously successful labor organ tells its story.

IT was in October 1919, that the chief executives of the associated railroad labor organizations, representing more than a million workers, launched Labor, a weekly newspaper in Washington, D. C.

It started with less than 25,000 circulation and a balance on the wrong side of the ledger. Its status today—in the middle of the sixth year of its existence—may be summarized as follows:

It has a paid circulation of about 400,000. That is probably larger than the circulation of any other labor weekly in the world.

It has subscribers in every city or town in this country with a population of 1,000 or more.

It has more subscribers in Canada than any labor paper printed in the Dominion.

It has never carried a line of paid advertising.

It has never accepted a dollar by way of gift or subsidy from any individual, group or interest outside the regular railroad labor organizations.

It has no income except from subscriptions.

It is a financial success. Its "savings" during the last three years have been sufficient to pay for its home—a handsome, four-story stone and brick office building and workshop, just across the street from the national Capitol in Washington—and a thoroughly modern newspaper plant, including a press capable of turning out 75,000 papers an hour.

An ample working reserve is to its credit in the bank.

Labor was the first American labor paper to set up its own news bureaus in foreign countries. It maintains full-time correspondents in London and Ottawa, Canada, and plans to "cover" Australia, South Africa and Mexico.

It has correspondents at strategic points in this country, in addition to the staff in its Washington office.

What the leaders of the railroad workers had in mind when they embarked on this journalistic venture was set forth in the first issue of Labor in a statement signed by the "Editorial Committee."

"The publication, frankly, will be a labor paper," ran the statement, "owned and controlled by labor and edited under the supervision of the authorized representatives of organized labor . . . . As to the state of the American press, the statement had this to say:

It is unfortunately true that the great majority of the daily papers in this country, as well as the magazines are controlled by selfish private interests.

This is a serious condition in a democracy in which men and women—sovereign citizens—are being constantly called upon to pass judgment on public questions of momentous importance.

How can they act intelligently unless they are in possession of the facts, and how can they secure the facts when the press is so dominated by private interests that news is suppressed or grossly distorted?

The menace of a controlled press threatens the peace and happiness of our people.

How is it to be met?

For our part, speaking for an important portion of the American labor movement, we answer: *the time has come when labor must have its own press.*

The statement set a high standard for the new venture:

The labor press can triumph by winning and holding the exalted position of purveyor of truth to the American people.

We are making a modest beginning today. Our task, as we see it, is to tell the workers the truth about national and international events as they may be viewed from Washington.

Then these representatives of the workers—not one of whom had had experience in the writing "game"—formulated a definition of "news" which is worth reproducing.

The true news is quite as much the news of life currents and impulses as it is the news of events. It is quite as much the news of ideas as it is of things. It is quite as much the news of potentialities as it is of actualities. It is quite as much the news of the future as it is of the present.

In the beginning, Labor was the organ of the Plumb Plan League and, hence, the champion of industrial democracy. In passing, it may be well to note that it has never lowered that banner. The dues of the League were fixed at one dollar and that included a year's subscription to Labor. Late in 1920 the executives of the railroad labor organizations decided that Labor had become so much of an institution that it should be separated from the League. They formally designated the paper as The Official Washington Weekly Newspaper of the Associated Railroad Labor Organizations and decreed that all receipts from subscriptions should be devoted to its upbuilding. At the same time they made arrangements for the independent financing of the activities of the League.

This was an important event in the history of Labor. Thereafter it had to stand on its own legs and make its own way in the world. That it succeeded is largely due to the remarkable support it received not only from the chief executives but from the editors of the official magazines of the various railroad organizations and the rank and file of the local unions. The magazine editors devoted pages of

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space to advertising the paper and the locals—hundreds of them—appointed special committees to solicit subscriptions. Some of these volunteers made extraordinary records. One devoted trades-unionist in Scranton, Penn., turned in 1,000 subscriptions and refused compensation even to the extent of a refund on account of postage and money orders. An equally fine spirit was displayed by scores of others although none reached the Scranton man's total.

This volunteer work continues to this day. It is because we value it at something approaching its true worth that we have refrained from hiring subscription solicitors. Instead, we have submitted to the organizations two offers for group subscriptions. The regular subscription price of Labor to individuals is $2 a year. Local unions, which subscribe for all their members, meeting the expense out of the union treasury in either monthly or quarterly installments, get the paper for $1.50 a year. National or international labor organizations subscribing for all their members, and meeting the expense either through an increase in dues or by payments from the treasury, are given a special rate of $1 per year. About 80 per cent of Labor's circulation comes from organizations which have taken advantage of the last proposition. The Locomotive Engineers were the first to subscribe for all their members. They were followed by the Locomotive Firemen, the Conductors, the Switchmen and the Telegraphers. If it had not been for the shopmen's strike, many other organizations would undoubtedly have taken similar action.

For years Labor did business without taking the trouble to incorporate. The day came, however, when we wanted to own our own home and printing plant and we were told that Labor must become a legal entity. We formed the Labor Cooperative Educational and Publishing Society under the laws of the District of Columbia. Our lawyers were instructed to so draft the papers that no individual or organization could ever make a dollar of profit out of Labor, and they assure us they have done a water-tight job. Under this scheme the control of Labor is vested in the chief executives of the fifteen railroad labor organizations. A certificate is issued to each executive. It gives him no financial interest in Labor, he is not allowed any dividend or other reward, and this certificate lapses the moment he ceases to be a chief executive. All organizations interested have exactly the same voting strength—the Switchmen with 10,000 members, are just as powerful as the Locomotive Firemen with 118,000 members. That is the true co-operative principle.

The executives meet at least once a year in the office of Labor and after scrutinizing the reports of those responsible for the management of the paper, select a board of directors or editorial committee of six, so divided as to represent all classes of workers in the transportation industry. A majority of the members of the editorial committee live in Washington. They hire and fire the editor and manager and the secretary-treasurer and keep an eye on editorial policy. They are wise enough not to bother with details but they are on hand when important decisions are to be made.

The personnel of that committee indicates how seriously the railroad workers are proceeding with their self-imposed task of founding a labor press and keeping it under their control after they have founded it.

H. E. Wills, Assistant Grand Chief and national legislative representative of the Locomotive Engineers, is chairman. He has been on the committee from the beginning and has much to do with steering Labor in safety past the rocks which beset its path;

L. E. Sheppard, President, Order of Railway Conductors;

James P. Noonan, President of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and Eighth Vice-president of the American Federation of Labor; and

William H. Johnston, President of the International Association of Machinists;

Thomas M. Pierson, Vice-president of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers; and

F. H. Fljozdal, President of the Maintenance of Way men, are the other members.

Labor is a newspaper—not a magazine. Labor news, naturally has the preference.

It enters into national political campaigns with great vigor: it supports Republicans, Democrats and non-partisans with equal fervor, basing its action on the principles involved and the records of the contending candidates. On occasion it issues huge special editions dealing with the issues and candidates in particular districts and states. It sent 400,000 copies of one of these editions into Minnesota in the last campaign in support of La Follette, Magnus Johnson and the Progressive candidates for Congress. Similar editions went into Montana for Walsh of Teapot Dome fame, into Wisconsin for La Follette's Congressmen, into New Mexico to defeat the reactionary Senator Bursum, and into a score of other states and districts. Time was found to throw together a special edition of 100,000 containing arguments in support of the federal Child Labor Amendment for distribution in Massachusetts, where the friends of the children were fighting with their backs to the wall. Two special editions devoted to La Follette and Wheeler were prepared and proved so popular that more than 3,000,000 copies were printed and sold.

That last word should be emphasized. Labor makes special rates but—except in the case of the Child Labor Amendment and a few unusual fights—it refuses to give something for nothing. Experience has shown that when men buy a paper they will read it and pass it along to their neighbors and that when they invest their hard-earned money in extra copies they will see that they are distributed.

In the matter of selling extra copies, Labor has one rule which is never waived—candidates for office, even those supported by Labor, cannot participate. Politician's money is "counterfeit" when it reaches Labor and is promptly returned to the sender.

A new idea? Yes—but a good one. The workers, if they are to get anywhere politically, must not only vote but must help defray the legitimate expenses of the campaign. In no other way can a man of moderate means afford to run for office.

Of course, we recognize that the establishment of Labor is only a step in the direction of securing an adequate labor press. It has given the workers a national organ of great value. They need local papers. I believe, at least for the time being, they should be weeklies. They should be located at strategic points, owned and edited by the local labor unions and connected up with a national organization which would furnish advice and the necessary news service, cartoons, etc. At the same time, labor's official monthly magazines should be strengthened and enlarged. The editors of these publications are doing fine work. With proper encouragement they can do much more. The daily labor paper must wait, in my opinion. Apparently, we are not ready for it, but it will come in good time.

EDWARD KEATING

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From Christian Science Monitor

Cover decoration for The School-Mistress, a Poem in Imitation of Spencer, printed for R. Dodsley and sold by T. Cooper at The Globe in Paternoster Row, London 1742

Books in Our Alcove

Edited by Leon Whipple

K. Z. Wells prepares Survey Reading List No. 8—*Books for Boards;* Anon. writes a *Letter to a Censor*; Bruno Lasker reviews *Races* by Lothrop Stoddard; Joseph K. Hart reviews *The Challenge of Childhood* by Ira S. Wile; Ira V. Hiscock reviews *The Hospital Situation in Greater New York*; R. Clyde White reviews *The Rural Home*; Bernard Glueck reviews *Man's Judgment of Death* by Lewis E. Lawes; Donald Laird reviews Freud's *Beyond the Pleasure Prinicple.*

The New Patrons of Authors

THE age of patrons in letters has returned. These modern patrons are the universities and foundations and funds and even private benefactors who endow a man long enough to write a book. There are tragic exceptions of course; but it is increasingly true that the person who possesses a fact or an idea need not starve on Grub Street, nor publish fawning dedications to princeling snobs or place-bequeathing politicians. He need not even curry favor with the mob to make them buy his book. Modern society has wealth enough (and vision enough) to find a living for the investigator or scholar, and will ask of him only honest work and some real gift in return. Of course, the corporate patrons have their limitations. Between the short-term fellowships and the large scale organized inquiry, the mature independent investigator with a scheme of work for himself ranging over a period of years, tends to fall to the ground. The foundations are human, and like, as Dr. Arrowsmith discovered, a bit of fame out of it all. But really their chief demand is to be allowed to serve. The private benefactors show a kind of noble modesty. The world does not often know of them, nor sometimes even the author whose work they help.

Have you ever checked up the resources our day has developed for publishing the research book? I omit the regular publisher, the university thesis, the monographs, and proceedings of societies. But think of the wide range of publications of the Sage Foundation; ranging this Spring from child marriage to coal mines; the immigration studies of the Carnegie Corporation. Think of the award for literature in the Nobel fund, those for peace plans by Mr. Bok and Mr. Filene, the Hart, Schaffner and Marx prizes for studies in economics, the meagre but stimulating Pulitzer awards, the provisions by the University of Chicago for social source books, the fund for authors at Harvard, the support of child study books by the Commonwealth Fund

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and Children's Foundation, the endowed books along radical lines from the Garland Fund, and of course the manifold services of the Carnegie and Rockefeller groups to science, education and medicine. We do not pretend to list them, ranging as they do from sociological inquiries by the Institute of Religious Research and the Conference on the Christian Way of Life to studies on caffeine endowed by the Coffee Roasters Association!

The artist in letters has not fared so well. Nobody cares so much for him. We hear of an occasional Maecenas or Lorenzo, but their services are unsystematic, and too often they just "pay off the fellow's debts" or "set him on his feet again." The Dial award of two thousand dollars each year is a step in the right direction. It is dignified, and has to be earned first by promising work. But after all, it *is* hard to know an artist when you see one and they *are* a cantankerous lot, so hell-bent on having their own way that they may spend the prize on wine and women and produce no song. The highest service a foundation could do would be to endow a genius; but at present their geniusographs are faulty, and their styles cramped by limitations to certain useful, but prosy, jobs.

The individual donor has not yet reached the state of blissful trust where he just signs a check, and says: "Here, be off with this money, and take an hour or a life-time for writing something beautiful or true." The rich have picked such a lot of duds! Besides we aren't certain that an artist needs money anyhow; but we *are* certain that he must compete for the love of men in the open market-place. He must assault life directly, not through meditation in a lamasery: better be a globe-trotter than an ivory tourist. In the end this is a private thing, like a quarrel between husband and wife, so we had best leave the artist and his friends alone with their God.

But the recorder and critic of social processes needs stable help. It isn't his soul you endow but his time—often scarcely more than the birth-costs of a book. No charge of pauperism can lie here. We make an investment in knowledge as we have already done in pure science. The scientists repay us with a new serum; the scholar with a new technique or a plan or law. Books like this demand endowment. There is often a preliminary period of study and research, with costs for travel, books, case-work and compilation. This must be financed. Next, the books may need a subsidy. They are often of huge size, with pages of charts, tables, designs, et cetera. No commercial publisher could get the costs back, for the audience is too limited. This small audience is the third and main point. These books are not best sellers; they often are not even sellers at all! You have to give them away. They may be necessary as air for a thousand persons in the world, and useless as a tail to all the rest. Their value is not in numbers, but in their dynamism for a very few. They are aristocratic books, and aristocrats need an income.

Incidentally, such endowed books do not keep the established publishers from publishing everything they find profitable. There is no real competition. Indeed, often the endowed book is released through a commercial house, and the latter gains in prestige, sometimes even in money.

Endowing authors has certainly worked. But the system isn't perfect. As human affairs go the student has been granted a really remarkable freedom. But it's still true that the folks that put up money for a thing want a finger in the pie. The author isn't a free agent, acting like a first principle; he can't cultivate idiosyncracies; too often there is a committee or a director of publications or some other spoiler of the peace. The results are various. A chief of inquiry often has his hands full in bringing the work of half a dozen diverse personalities up to the scratch set by his statistical advisors on the one hand and his publishers on the other; so that it will register as both sound and readable. In the press there is often a lot of friction, lost energy, duplication, misspent time, and general dulling of the author's special bloom—if any. . . .

A publications committee and an author are problems in behaviorism like the immovable body and irresistible force in physics. Really, a man who writes a book for a committee is a fool. Once upon a time, after oceans of talk, a man wrote a book for a committee following their ideas with a painful meticulousness. The committee read the script and quoth (that's how a committee sounds): "There's a lot of useful but dull stuff in the text. Put it in footnotes." The dull stuff was given sepulchre at the page bottom. The provider of the funds read this version: "No, no, this will never do. Too many footnotes! Readers hate 'em. Put them in the text, out of the way!" They were resurrected. This book, said the committee, must be strictly non-partisan, just facts, good old facts. The author crucified his soul to cut out any ghostly opinion from his tale. The committee brought in an expert. "The trouble with this stuff," huffles the expert, "is that it doesn't take sides. It hasn't any thesis." The author died. I know this for a fact. I was the author.

No, the foundations (contrary to popular belief) are not infallible. But they and the other patrons of letters in this fine new sense are doing great and unselfish work. We have only one quarrel with them all. They insist on endowing note-books, and source books, and text-books, and outlines and backgrounds and proposals, and they don't endow dream-books. Man cannot live by facts alone; he needs day dreams and if recent science be right, night-mares. Where shall he get dreams on social progress? Is it not time that the foundations endowed some creative thinking? Haven't they gathered enough statistics and data and cases and card indexes, and Lord knows what? The thing more and more social workers want investigated is—what does it all mean; where are we going; and what is it worth. The great benefactors had better put some of their investigators to work hunting up a seer.

The Schoolmaster Homesteads

He perched his house aloft upon a stark
High bench beneath the mountain's granite shoulder
Where little pine trees cloud each yellow boulder,
A spot for nightbound travelers to mark.
He hears all day the lonely meadowlark
Spraying the sun-bright air with melody,
And late the night owl's fitful monody
While the last mountains vanish in the dark.

A vast and empty land, yet through its spaces
For him white bodies flicker in the trees,
And goat-legged pipers lift wild antic faces
Dancing amid the rolling sagebrush seas,
While on the hills slim gleaming columns soar
As once upon a dim Sicilian shore.

GWENDOLEN HASTE

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SURVEY READING LIST: NUMBER EIGHT

Books for Boards

By K. Z. Wells

NEW board members in social agencies—especially if they enter a board most of whose members are seasoned veterans—frequently wish to learn quickly what it's all about, and members of longer experience often want a wider knowledge of problems they meet. With their possible wishes in mind, these books have been chosen as giving a general view of the field, the problems, the processes and the administration of social work. Those using the list will doubtless wish to add specialized books within their own fields. Suggestions for these may be found in book lists previously published in The Survey.

At least one training course has been definitely planned for committee members and board members of social agencies. This was conducted by the Charity Organization Society in New York city, and covered social casework in the various fields. The lectures have been edited by Joanna Colcord under the title The Art of Helping, and are available through the Charity Organization Society. The November 1924 number of The Family contains articles upon Boards of Directors useful to caseworking and other agencies alike. The Department of Child Helping of the Russell Sage Foundation issued in 1916 a series of brief monographs (now out of print) for trustees of institutions for dependent children, the first of which The Job of Being a Trustee covered such practical points as systems of management, number of trustees, income, money raising, attendance at conferences, etc.

Unfortunately there is nothing so definite in print in a comprehensive form, and none of the books listed here answer directly all the questions upon administration, organization and finance that board members may well ask. The first four books here listed are inspirational and historical. To the books which follow, describing the general field, two pamphlets should be added—Margaret Byington's What Social Workers Should Know about Their Own Communities (Russell Sage Foundation 1924, price $.25) and Social Work, An Outline of its Professional Aspects) American Association of Social Workers 1922, price $.25).

Of the books listed, Dr. Devine's gives a general picture of the whole field. This with Sympathy and System in Giving might well be the first suggestions to new board members. The immediate title to suggest next would depend upon the type of agency and interests of the board member. Youth in Conflict vividly pictures conflict in home, school, industry, community; the adjustment of the delinquency which so frequently results; and the social significance of youth "in conflict with authority." Board members might find it of unexpected interest in helping to a better understanding of their own children. The volume edited by Dr. O'Shea, professor of education at the University of Wisconsin, attempts to sum up and apply what is known regarding the physical, intellectual, social and moral needs of childhood and youth. Play in Education discusses in very readable form the field of recreation.

Child Labor and the Constitution has a particular timely interest. In the same general field of industry, John Fitch analyzes the economic and psychological causes of industrial unrest, and The Burden of Unemployment is the result of personal investigation by Philip Klein, representing the Russell Sage Foundation, into ways in which fifteen typical cities met the unemployment situation in 1921-22. Employes Representation in Steel Works will interest many men.

Public Health in the United States is a comprehensive but brief review of all the official and non-official movements in the last twenty five years, for the control of disease and building up of health. The best available book for an understanding of the significance of mental hygiene is probably Mental Diseases, A Public Health Problem.

What is Social Case Work and The Tuberculosis Worker discuss methods and programs in two distinct fields. How Much Shall I Give is a scholarly analysis of the factors entering into a careful individual or family answer to this question.

Informing Your Public tells how to keep an agency's work before the contributing and cooperating public and may suggest to board members further means of popularizing the work of their agency.

Sympathy and System discusses why people give, the causes to which they are asked to give and effectiveness in giving. The latter discussion, especially pages 111-134, outlines principles of effective work and is strongly recommended.

Central Financing of Social Agencies is the best general summary of community chest and financial federation experience.

Miss Wells Recommends

TWENTY YEARS AT HULL HOUSE, *by Jane Addams.* 1910. *The Macmillan Co. Price* $2.50.
ADVENTURES IN SOCIAL WELFARE, *by Alexander Johnson.* 1923. *Published by the author, Fort Wayne, Indiana. Price* $3.00
AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY, *by Edward L. Trudeau, M.D.* 1915. *Doubleday, Page & Co. Price* $4.00.
PHILANTHROPIC WORK OF JOSEPHINE SHAW LOWELL, *by William Rhinelander Stewart.* 1911. *The Macmillan Co. Price* $2.50.
WHAT IS PROFESSIONAL SOCIAL WORK, *by L. A. Halbert, Published by the author. Price* $1.50.
SOCIAL WORK, *by E. T. Devine.* 1922. *Macmillan. Price* $2.50
YOUTH IN CONFLICT, *by Miriam Van Waters, Ph.D.* 1925. *Republic Publishing Co. Price* $1.00.
THE CHILD; HIS NATURE AND HIS NEEDS, *by M. V. O'Shea, Editor.* 1925. *The Children's Foundation. Price* $1.00.
PLAY IN EDUCATION, *by Joseph Lee.* 1915. *Macmillan. Price* $1.50
CHILD LABOR AND THE CONSTITUTION, *by Raymond Fuller.* 1924. *The Macmillan Co. Price* $2.50.
THE CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL UNREST, *by John Fitch.* 1924. *Harper & Bros. Price* $3.00.
EMPLOYES REPRESENTATION IN STEEL WORKS, *by Ben Selekman.* 1925. *Russell Sage Foundation. Price* $1.50.
THE BURDEN OF UNEMPLOYMENT, *by Philip Klein.* 1923. *Russell Sage Foundation. Price* $2.00.
PUBLIC HEALTH IN THE UNITED STATES, *by Harry N. Moore.* 1923. *Harper & Bros. Price* $4.00.
MENTAL DISEASES A PUBLIC HEALTH PROBLEM, *by James V. May.* 1922. *Richard G. Badger. Price* $5.00.
THE TUBERCULOSIS WORKER, *by Philip P. Jacobs, Ph.D.* 1923. *Williams & Wilkins. Price* $3.00.
WHAT IS SOCIAL CASE WORK, *by Mary E. Richmond.* 1922. *Russell Sage Foundation. Price* $1.00.
HOW MUCH SHALL I GIVE? *by Lilian Brandt.* 1921. *Frontier Press. Price* $2.00.
CENTRAL FINANCING OF SOCIAL AGENCIES—*A report to the Columbus Ohio Advisory Council.* 1922. *Price* $2.00.
SYMPATHY AND SYSTEM IN GIVING, *by Elwood Street.* 1921. *A. C. McClurg & Co. Price* $1.00.
INFORMING YOUR PUBLIC, *by Irving Squire and Kirtland A. Wilson.* 1924. *Association Press. Price* $1.50.

* These books may be ordered postpaid of The Survey.

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Courtesy of School Topics, Cleveland, Ohio.

A Letter to A Censor

UNHAPPY MAN: People do not make sex. Sex makes people. The root of the matter is in Genesis I, 27. Brooks Adams (you remember Henry's brother?) used to say that the Creator made only two mistakes, but they were ruinous: He tilted the plane of the ecliptic so we have the seasons, and He imagined two sexes. Brooks always wanted an orderly world that he could compass by mathematics. I trust you are not so static-minded. You must see how wonderful is the rush of Fall winds and the first frost after August heat, and how dull a world it would be without the parades and jousts of men and women. Even if you don't see, you can do little about it.

I hope you won't try to censor sex out of life. You will be wasting your time. You can't even censor it out of yourself. Don't try that either, I beg you, or you may have a psychosis . . . and a psychosis in a censor seems out of place. Of course, my dear fellow, you see even more clearly that you can't censor sex out of art. For art is life; art is not what these silly esthetes and hedonists have tried to make you believe—an illicit use of words to record an organic hyperesthesia. Art is real as mud. It's part *of* life, singing and dancing, say, for our pleasure, and it's also a guide *to* life (like the Psalms and Shakespeare) to give us hope and enoble our tears. Do I bore you when I repeat: books don't produce sex, but sex, books. The authors are interested in sex just as you and I are, and the readers read because they are interested too. That's why more will read this epistle with its present first sentence than if I had begun, "Making book indexes is a noble drudgery." Though, of course, it is.

Frankly, your task is harder than you think. You need advice, better advice than you are getting from either your Puritan friends, or the intelligenzia who laugh at you. They seem to outdo each other in ignorance and folly. Why don't you get help from the experts—the kind who make The Survey? Why don't you ask the psychiatrists and students of adolescence and even the criminologists exactly what effects books and plays full of sex have upon people, especially the young or nerve-sick? They might help you, for many of them are coming to believe that the heart of the whole problem is to put intelligence into sex. Now, and please forgive my frankness, you rely too much on prejudice and obscure religious ideals.

I sympathize with what must be your weary self-questioning. The law says you are "to protect public morals." It doesn't say religious morals so I shall not enter upon that though I feel that perhaps this is the center of your troubles. Yet how can you know what social morals means? Nobody knows, so how can they tell you? It is a tangle of economics, personal ethics, international war and eugenics. (By the way are you interested in this fad—eugenics?) Take a simple question like this: do we want more children or fewer? Let us decide we want more. That is the religious view, too. Will license in sex discussion be fruitful of more children? I doubt it, and so does the church for it opposes such license though it wants more children. Other questions get my head in a whirl as they must yours. Do plays and books provide a vicarious substitute for sex, and so render us more sterile? Or would the censorship by creating a kind of forbidden fruit lure more people into parent-

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hood? Or does the creative urge work quite independent of written words, and so of the censor? When you write again, do explain the principles on which you work.

It is a shame the laws give you so little help. They generally say you may punish what is "obscene, lewd, lascivious, filthy, indecent, disgusting." You are well supplied with words, but do they help? I rather agree with your opponents who claim these words describe mental states, not objective matters. They say neither you nor your juries can tell what is obscene for another. What makes the blood of Young-and-Twenty pound, Fat-and-Forty only laughs at. Yet, with the sublime inconsistency that marks this whole struggle, your opponents in the next breath demand the right to summon "experts" to defend works of art. Since obscenity is subjective, what can an expert add to the pother but the one fact—it isn't obscene to *him?*

Each side seems crazier than the other in this controversy. I have just received a pamphlet favoring stricter laws because the courts in one state have taken the meaning out of "filthy and disgusting"! The advocates explain that "a filthy and disgusting thing . . . would excite loathing or nausea rather than lustful or lecherous desire." Can it really be possible that the censor of Metropolitania has to undertake to make people quit reading something that gives them nausea? Why doesn't the nausea make them stop? They need not a censor, but a physician.

WHY don't you invite philosophers and students of psychology to draw up for you new and concrete laws that are not mere lists of words? It seems almost impossible, but if so, we have at least proved the impossibility of true censorship. Let us punish words and plays "that present a false picture of sex life; that degrade and weaken our ideals of monogamous marriage; that condone promiscuity; that present lust under the terms of love; that present child-bearing and child-raising so as to encourage race suicide." I see, of course, the difficulty of getting evidence to prove a book or play did these things, but we would move in the world of fact, and not that of religious fetishism. The mere commercial pander could be stopped under the first clause because his picture of sex life is *always* false whereas the artists who told the truth would be free. If we are to have any censorship I want it based on a design for conscious control over sex for the betterment of the race. Your job has no such scientific charter now. It is an exercise in dialectic . . . Tweedle-dum vs. Tweedle-dee.

If we ever have a real social control of public morals, you must accept two principles. First, spare all books, plays and pictures that treat passion with sincerity and beauty: prohibit whatever may in any mind, old or young, degrade the idea of love, mating and children. Second, err always on the side of liberty. Better the risk of smut than the risk of silence. Even a half-artist with half a truth must be protected. Life, you know, often progresses by fractions; and strangely enough, often by suppressions. As a censor, you have perceived how any fragment of truth a man possesses will defeat you, and the furore over his suppression win him a larger place in the sun than he can win in perfect freedom. I think libertarians ought to be kind to censors. They are so helpful.

Instead we have always dreaded you, and dread you yet. But when I think back over what you have done, or look around now, you seem less a bug-a-boo than my friends proclaim. They say you will suppress the Bible as obscene, but so far the Bible has been suppressed by nobody except the Church. Whitman is read, and corrupts not the morals, but the rhythms, of the young. Havelock Ellis can be got by anybody who can understand him. You may even find Ulysses if you have an odd taste for being bored. At the moment, moreover, it seems hard to conceive of an artist's needing more liberty than he enjoys in New York when I go there. The bodies are as naked as the language. One jut further would be so unbeautifully functional or depressingly pathological that it is willingly left to the more sterile enunciation by the monograph and the clinic. You need not worry. There is a limit beyond which neither commerce nor art wants to go: the precise moment when emotion becomes function and sex takes up its race burden. Art stops there, and the commercial exploiter of suggestiveness shudders at the thought. People do not pay for shocking truths, only for shocking lies.

NOW, may I be personal and inconsistent and perhaps foolish? There are certain kinds of dirty post-cards, smutty magazines, erotic "jaz" novels, risque plays and salacious motion-pictures offered freely to the young. They exploit the wonderful sense-sharpened curiosity of youth, or debase the sense-dulled vacuities of older people for whom sex has become a device for filling empty lives with sniggers and "a kick" for dead nerves. Their producers are not interested in art, or in the truth and beauty of sex. They are interested in dollars; claims for liberty in art are here mere stalking-horses for greed. Cannot we find some way of doing away with these evils that will not give you power to destroy new ideas and useful discussions of sex? All of us recognize your silly lust for power and your own immoral and ignorant eagerness to destroy all public discussion or representation of sex. Libertarians, therefore, though they may hate this mere ugly smut, and perceive how dangerous it is to real freedom and honest art, are afraid to let anyone suppress that lest the weapon be turned against useful books and plays. Here is a challenge to both censor and libertarian. If we can't combine to punish such foulers of our nest without crucifying our artists, then conscious evolution is a dream.

I wish I could suggest the exact method that would answer this conundrum. Perhaps the present drift to a union of the law, the public and the guild of artists themselves may succeed. At least a lot of people are thinking—honest artists and decent publishers and churchmen and common-sense mothers and canny motion-picture makers and rebellious actors, even libertarians like our mutual friend, Willem, who is writing a book against you, and damns prudes. Maybe we can unite our queer company in one creed: to protect the youth long enough to let them choose their sex ideals for themselves.

Of course, I have a personal reason for my inconsistency. I have a son, and I would be glad if he turned out healthier and wiser than I. I get furious at the thought of having his ideas of sex smutted to put money in the pockets of commercial pimps. But I get equally furious at you. Unlike either of you, I believe that sex is not a side-show, but the principal altar. If you have a sensible proposal to meet a real need, pray command my services, and believe me it is only a wise recognition of your power that makes me sign myself

Your humble and obedient serv't,

ANON

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Races

RACIAL REALITIES IN EUROPE, *by Lothrop Stoddard. Chas. Scribner's Sons. 252 pp. and 3 maps. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*
THE CHARACTER OF RACES, *by Ellsworth Huntington. Chas. Scribner's Sons. 393 pp. and 19 diagrams. Price $5.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

WITH one section of the first-named book we can cordially agree, namely that in which the author pleads for a more scientific and more realistic interpretation of world happenings. One can be grateful to him also for the stimulating way in which in this as in previous books he stresses the racial factor in history, a factor which has not yet received anything like the attention that it deserves.

And yet, Stoddard's own presentation of the race factor in history is neither scientific nor realistic. It is didactic, propagandist and startling in its omission of important considerations. He advances no proofs for his statements, he does not argue, he is "just telling you." One is tempted to recommend the book to teachers of anthropology for class-room exercises in "What is wrong with this picture?"

Here are a few choice bits: "Mediterraneans have rarely succeeded in founding strong, enduring governments." "The Alpine race has contributed little that is truly great to politics, art or ideas." (According to his race map, not only all Slavic countries and nearly all of Asia Minor but also large parts of Germany, Switzerland, northern Italy and nearly all of France are Alpine in race.)

He does not mind contadicting himself: The "tactlessness and lack of innate courtesy characteristic of modern Germany" he explains by the killing off of a Nordic aristocracy during the Thirty Years' War; yet (on the very next page) we are told that "in time, society re-formed, largely along racial lines, the superior intelligence and energy of Nordic blood rising naturally into the upper and middle social classes." "Intelligence," we learn, "is the key to Scandinavia's present good fortune" (p. 51). "What gave the Slavs success was their vast numbers" (p. 129).

Stoddard considers it an accident that the North American continent was not colonized by early Norse seafarers. It would have spoiled his thesis to admit that a race with a different cultural background and accustomed to a warmer climate was bound to be more successful in that settlement. Wherever he finds a successful middle or ruling class, he attributes Nordic origin without ever reconciling their alleged superiority with the fact of decline—other than by an alleged inborn inclination to commit race suicide by fratricidal strife. This suicidal bent however, does not apparently conflict with the Nordic's alleged inborn superiority over all other races in the art of government.

One explanation for the queerness of Stoddard's historical interpretations is the fact that he denies all reality to the bonds of language and culture. Race is real; nationality is a myth. On this hypothesis he constructs quite a fabric, not only of interpretation but also of prophecy in which nations are seen to rise and fall without regard to economic or cultural developments.

All this would be highly entertaining and relatively harmless, were it not that it provides for unthinking people a pseudo-scientific basis of cultural and political conservatism. Stoddard admits that he looks upon the present state of American civilization as something to be preserved at all costs and denounces as enemies of their country all those who look upon America as "in the making."

Lacking authentic records over by far the longest stretch of human history, it is but natural that the subject of race is enveloped in a mist of more or less imaginative speculation. But imagination may be entirely subjective and chained to a single process of reasoning; as is the case with Stoddard; or it may be trained, objective and under intelligent control.

Such is the imagination of Ellsworth Huntington, the most fertile of American writers on the interrelations between inorganic and organic happenings on our planet and the most competent of geographers to skip over into the field of anthropology.

Huntington does not really leave his own chosen field when he discourses on the character of races. Nor does he go out after anthropological discoveries of his own. He believes in the inheritance of race character and in the influence of inherited biological qualities upon human destinies; but he does not dislocate these qualities from the environment in which they function. To him the interchange between character and environment is an ever new and fascinating object of inquiry. Although he does not say it in so many words, it is clear that the search for proofs of racial superiority or inferiority is for him a rather childish game of make-belief. For the real matter at issue, which that search ignores, is the question of superiority *for what?*

The Character of Races is "an attempt to investigate the interrelations between migration, racial mixture and natural selection. The purpose is to discover, if possible, how these three processes cooperate with mutations or deviations in giving rise to the character of races or racial stocks." That he has not altogether succeeded in this discovery, the author himself admits. But to the present reviewer there is no doubt that he has, at any rate, shown the right way toward that discovery.

One of the obstacles to a full valuation of the part played by each of the elements named in the creation and change of racial character is our insufficient knowledge of the nature of mutation. Another, unquestionably, is that we are as yet only at the beginning of a synthetic inquiry into the process of evolution. Throughout the history of science, the homocentric preoccupations of man have prevented him from sufficiently exploring the interrelations between his own history and that of his environment. The anthropologist and the geographer have gone their separate ways; and so both have had their baffling "mysteries." The anthropologist wondered how an apparently inferior breed could every once in a while have produced a relatively high type of civilization. The geographer could not understand why a climate which in one part of the world was favorable to a high cultural development had failed to produce it in another.

Professor Huntington has not only succeeded in an imaginative bridging of that gulf, but he has followed up each new hypothesis with painstaking exploration. Of his intimate knowledge of the subject under discussion, he has given evidence in previous books, but never has he brought his ripe scholarship to bear more broadly and more convincingly upon a theme of general interest than in the present. The Charac-

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From The Child's Story of the Human Race by Ramon Coffman, Dodd, Mead & Co.
Hunting rabbits

ter of Races is filled with concrete evidences that will satisfy the most captious hankering for proof. At the same time it opens up vista after vista of suggestive hypotheses. The book will repay earnest study, and we can promise the reader that this study will be delightful.

BRUNO LASKER

The Souls of Children

THE CHALLENGE OF CHILDHOOD, *by Ira S. Wile.* 305 *pp. Thomas Seltzer. Price* $3.50 *postpaid of The Survey.*

THERE are those who are looking for "ways out," "short cuts to salvation," "sure solutions," "the answer to the riddle of existence." They don't want ways in, grasp of problems, understandings, a growing sense of meanings. They want to get the job done so they can "go way for the summer." There are plenty of books that offer them what they want. This book is not in that list.

Here is a book that has been written by a man sensitive to realities—out of the heart of those realities. The reader finds himself involved, more and more completely, in the task of living and trying to understand the world, with every word he reads; and nearly every word carries its own convincing demonstration. Dr. Wile has been living with, and studying, children for a good many years and from many angles. He has a number of them in his own home; he was once a member of the New York school board; he is a member of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene; he is a pediatrician at Mt Sinai Hospital and he is the director of the health class in that institution. This book bears marks of all those interests; but it is particularly an echo of his work with children in his health classes.

Here are stories of fifty boys and girls, each of whom was a sufferer from some phase of personality disorder, and who serves, therefore, as an excellent text for a discussion of that disorder: its origins, its symptoms, its systemic relationships, its periodicities, its ontrol and its (possible) cure. These cases have been selected from the whole range of the author's practice because they offered just the points of approach he desired. He has divided them into four groups, according as the case was to be treated predominantly as a physical, an intellectual, an emotional, or a social problem. This does not mean that he isolates the physical from the intellectual, the social from the emotional. Each of these cases shows bearings in all four of these directions; but each could best be approached from a particular point of view.

In this concrete fashion, Dr. Wile is able to induct the reader into a more comprehensive view of personality as that complex realm is emerging in the studies of modern psychiatrists. The picture he gives is extraordinarily vivid and real: not a text-book psychology, but a world of living, suffering, hungry, struggling, aspiring, defeated and triumphant children—"normal" and "abnormal"—all of them cheated, in greater or less degree, out of the life that they might have, and will have, when we are intelligent enough to provide it.

To be sure, there will be smaller room for complacent, stupid, over-wise adults in the world, if children are to be dealt with in this way—and that will be a great nuisance. Moreover, the "lick and a promise" method of the schools may not be able to stand up under this sort of analysis—and that would be another nuisance.

What's to do? It seems certain that our anti-scientific friends are well-advised: If the scientists keep on, we may yet have to do something about our social methods; maybe, even, about our social institutions. But anyone who is afraid of science should read this book: in it he will find convincing proof that true science is the new humanism.

J. K. HART

Blind Shepherds, Lost Sheep

THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN AMERICA, *by Robert L. Kelly. George H. Doran Co.* 458 *pp. Price* $5.00 *postpaid of The Survey.*

MOST readers of The Survey who pick up Kelly's Theological Education in America will wonder what light it throws on the state of religion in this country. They will think—and rightly—that there ought to be some rough correlation between the nature of the education which church leaders receive and the activities and attitudes of the churches themselves. Those who come to this book with a rather dark picture of American Protestant Christianity in their minds will find here numerous details with which to fill in their picture. They will discover that the authors, whose thoroughness and lack of bias is guaranteed by a committee which represents both the conservative and the liberal wings of American Protestantism, speak pessimistically whenever they discuss theological seminaries "in general."

"Many seminaries," for instance, "could scarcely qualify as educational institutions, since they neither speak the language nor use the methods of modern education." They are "not conspicuous as centers of scholarly pursuits." They are "frequently the bulwarks of special doctrines." As a body, they are institutions which seek to propagate the beliefs of particular religious denominations.

"Theological text books in general date in spirit, if not in fact, before the modern scientific movement." "Rare seminaries are beginning to appreciate the relation of the churches to the problems of society." The titles of books produced by theological teachers reveal the fact that the research interests of these men in this age of acute intellectual and moral strain are chiefly historical and exegetical.

There is a conspicuous lack of "clinical work." The practical activities of the students are "unobserved and uncriticized." There is a general agreement among seminary leaders themselves that they are neglecting the prophetic

From The Child's Story of the Human Race by Ramon Coffman, Dodd, Mead & Co.
Plowing and sowing in ancient Egypt

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gift. Even the "goodness" they inculcate is a "detached goodness," not always recognized by the man on the street.

Seminaries as a class are unable to set and enforce high uniform entrance requirements. The students, accordingly, are a very mixed group; less than one-half of them holding college degrees.

Are there no gleams of light in the darkness? Yes, several. Seminaries which are departments of great universities, such as Yale, Harvard and Chicago, are thoroughly modern in their approach to religious problems. Denominational schools, such as Garrett, Rochester, Auburn and Oberlin, have emancipated themselves from the old, narrow curriculum of exegesis, dogma and formal history and compare favorably in methods and product with graduate schools in other fields. The seminaries of the Methodist denomination as a whole are making radical adjustments to the new time. (This development throws an interesting side-light on the fact that the Methodists have been singularly free from the fundamentalist agitation.)

The seminaries probably represent the state of American Protestantism. The Protestant churches are strung out along the highway of progress, with the masses of their membership moving very slowly. The rear guard is so far from the van that the latter attacks the common enemy—irreligion and paganism—through a barrage fire sent up by the former. Would not a bird's-eye view of American education and politics disclose a situation similarly dominated by conservatism?

The liberal seminaries, however, need not be discouraged. Though small in number, they exert a powerful influence. They have created a condition of tension throughout orthodox Protestantism, and they are growing in their appeal to the churches as a whole.

Perhaps the greatest problem of the liberal theological schools is barely hinted at in this study. It is the problem of their own methods of research and teaching. Their objective during the last generation has been to separate "permanent religious values" from obsolete historical forms of thought and to translate truth out of old catagories into those of our time. This is a second-hand approach to religious reality. The first-hand approach has always been the attack upon the experience of contemporary men and women to discover the spiritual implications of that experience. The inductive study of contemporary experience by the case method to discover the spiritual insights and energies available for the control of conduct and the fulfillment of life—that is hardly begun as yet. Of course, no curriculum is at present, organized from this point of view. Such a method would bring into fertile unity the scientific and the prophetic elements in theological education.

JUSTIN W. NIXON

One Bed for Four

THE HOSPITAL SITUATION IN GREATER NEW YORK. *A Survey by the New York Academy of Medicine. Putnam's. 356 pp. Price $5.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THAT the hospital occupies an important position in the community is generally accepted. For some time, however, both lay and professional groups have recognized a need for better understanding of community hospital resources, problems and procedures. The report of a survey of hospitals in New York city by the public health committee of the New York Academy of Medicine furnishes valuable information in response to this need.

From The Child's Story of the Human Race by Ramon Coffman, Dodd, Mead & Co.

The poetry lesson

As indicated in the foreword of the committee chairman, Dr. Charles L. Dana, the value of the results of this study are not limited to greater New York, for about 10 per cent of all the hospital beds of the country are in this city. Furthermore, many of the problems discussed are of general interest.

Following an interesting historical sketch of the development of the vast hospital system of New York city, are chapters dealing with existing facilities, problems of illness, hospital finances, administrative organization, makeup of hospital staffs, teaching facilities, nursing situation, hospital records, character of laboratory work, provision for the care of convalescents and community policies.

There are about 32,000 hospital beds in the 182 hospitals, excluding the state hospitals for the insane, but including 68 proprietary hospitals. The 114 community hospitals have a bed capacity of 26,232 beds, 40 per cent being maintained by the municipality. About 375,000 patients are treated in these hospitals annually. Over 3,200 physicians and surgeons are on the visiting staffs and more than 6,500 nurses are engaged in the care of the sick. Assuming that 2 per cent is a fairly accurate gage of illness prevalence, it is estimated that hospital accommodations are available for every fourth sick person. The importance of institutional convalescent care has apparently become recognized as a community responsibility in New York, for this city maintains about 50 per cent of all convalescent homes in the country, amounting to an investment of many millions of dollars.

A tendency toward wider utilization of hospital facilities is noteworthy. The importance of efficient hospital organization and management, and development along sound lines of consciously directed community policy is emphasized.

IRA V. HISCOCK

Yale University, School of Medicine

The Rural Home is Losing Too

THE RURAL HOME. *Proceedings of the Sixth National Country Life Conference, 1923.. University of Chicago Press. 246 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

DISCUSSION of the "rural home," or the "American home," is frequently accompanied by softening of the intellect, but on the whole the Proceedings of the Sixth National Country Life Conference is remarkably objective. It has not entirely escaped sentimentality; some of the addresses still have evidence of the awe and reverence generally associated with religious ceremonial.

The Rural Home is composed of thirty-six addresses and papers. Many of them are only a few pages in length and are decidedly impressionistic. The longer addresses usually report findings from research or quote the results of findings of other workers. Besides the more or less isolated addresses, the report is divided into five large subjects: Developing and Training the New Generation of the Farm Home; Influences and Institutions that Affect the Home Life on the Farm; the Woman of the Countryside a Factor in National

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The Lion is Out!

THE LION IN HIS DEN, Dr. Lynn Harold Hough's latest book, is now in the bookshops. These lively and entertaining dialogues between the "Lion," a genial scholar, and his friend, on books and men and life in general, cover a broad range of human interest, and are full of sparkling wit and penetrating judgment concerning human problems. Cloth, 1.75

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Affairs; Home Demonstration Work; the World Viewpoint of the Rural Home. Each of these is subdivided into several short papers. Most of them have points of interest, but they are of necessity scrappy. Of the long papers probably Dr. Galpin's statistical study of the capacity of the farm family to support modern institutions is the best; he has since expanded it into several chapters in his book on Rural Social Problems. The Producer and Consumer in the Home by Dr. Warren H. Wilson is one of the most stimulating. A Thousand Nebraska Farm Families and Their Homes by J. O. Rankin, later published as bulletins 185 and 191 of the University of Nebraska, shows the living conditions of farm people in a very clear and informing manner.

The reader is impressed because the subject of the conference was not confined in any narrow sense to "the rural home." A quotation from Dr. Galpin's paper (p. 50) will illustrate the general viewpoint: "The institutions in question—high school, modern public library, modern hospital, modern recreation center—are generally accepted adjuncts of modern life, which are looked upon as bringing into home life enrichment and such meliorating influences as tend to stabilize, protect and perpetuate the family." The rural home is the institution upon which other things make their impact.

Repeatedly the papers point out the decline in importance of the urban home, but as a matter of fact the whole conference program emphasizes the decline of the importance of the rural home as well and the rise to prominence of other social agencies. Rural schools, boys' and girls' clubs, men's and women's clubs, League of Women Voters, the Farm Bureau and the Parent-Teachers Associations are pointed out as indispensable adjuncts to rural life. All of them remove something which not so long ago was done in the home. In spite of the efforts to make the farm home the center of the universe, the speakers succeed in subordinating it completely to the individual welfare and putting it at least on a parity with the school in importance. It has decreased in importance, and, if all the recommendations of the speakers were accepted, it would occupy no more prominent place in rural life than the urban home does in city life. The community with a multiplicity of institutions, one of which is the home, is the object of unanimous concern. The Rural Home proves the declining condition of the rural home.

R. CLYDE WHITE

THE RUN OF THE SHELVES

Books are listed here as received. Many of those mentioned by name only in the classified sections below will be reviewed later.

Education, Ethics and Sociology

THE CHILD'S STORY OF THE HUMAN RACE, *by Ramon Coffman. Dodd, Mead & Co. 462 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

WAS THERE anything left to say about mankind when Mr. Wells and Mr. Van Loon finished writing of him? Apparently there was; at any rate, Ramon Coffman has made an interesting book of some 460 pages on the subject. In this book there is less said of the great movements of peoples surging over the globe, and there is not such a keen sense of civilization built on endless underlying civilizations; but the life of the people from earliest man to our own time is vividly portrayed. Personalities stand out here and there, Columbus, Queen Elizabeth, Will Shakespeare. There are interesting sidelights,

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as that Columbus was gray at thirty; that Henry VIII was a faithful husband to Catharine of Aragon for twenty years before he started on his Bluebeard career; that Queen Elizabeth had three thousand dresses. Mr. Coffman is less interested in man's tendencies and prospects, than in narrating his ups and downs and final achievements. Customs, fashions, inventions all have a place in the book, which includes a chapter on the history of aviation. The book is simply and clearly written for a child to read by himself. Each chapter is divided in sections with headings that make reference work easy. The illustrations play an important part, drawing, to quote the author, on "sketches in Stone Age caves, Egyptian grave pictures, Greek vase-paintings, Roman tombstones, manuscripts and books of the Middle Ages." M. K.

THE DECROLY CLASS, *by Amelie Hamaide. Translated from the French by Jean Lee Hunt. Dutton. 318 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS IS the first complete description, in English, of the work of the great Belgian, Decroly, whose work has been attracting increasing attention wherever educational thinking goes on. There is an immense stimulation in this presentation. Decroly has organized into a creative whole the educational outlooks of Binet, Montessori, Dewey and Kerschensteiner. That is to say, he deals with intelligence; with intelligence that, while normal, may have abnormal bearings and leanings; with intelligence in terms of the actual real, contemporary and primitive conditions of existence; and with intelligence that finds itself through active experiences, rather than through passive sensations. Little by little, the program of a real education detaches its necessary fragments from the casual world, works them over into the outlines of a human world, develops the methods by which the human world can be more completely realized in the experiences of children and raises the race to new levels of civilization, thereby. Wherever this book is read and understood, something of this larger program will begin to appear. Miss Hunt has been able to preserve the lucidity of French writing in her brilliant translation. J. K. H.

HOW TO KNOW AND USE THE TREES, *by William Chambers Coker and Enid Matherly. University of North Carolina Press. 72 pp.*
DARWIN AND EVOLUTION, *by J. H. Duren Ward. Up the Divide Publishing Co. 55 pp. Price 50c postpaid of The Survey.*
SURVEY OF HIGHER EDUCATION, *by Cleveland Foundation Committee. 487 pp.*
THE CHALLENGE OF CHILDHOOD, *by Ira S. Wile. Thomas Seltzer. 305 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*
THE PSYCHOLOGY OF THE PRE-SCHOOL CHILD, *by Bird T. Baldwin and Lorle I. Stecher. D. Appleton & Co. 305 pp. Price $2.75 postpaid of The Survey.*
THE CONFLICT BETWEEN LIBERTY AND EQUALITY, *by Arthur Twining Hadley. Houghton Mifflin Co. 135 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*
THE EDUCATION OF BEHAVIOR, *by I. B. Saxby. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 259 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*
MENTAL GROWTH OF THE PRE-SCHOOL CHILD, *by Arnold Gesell. The Macmillan Co. 447 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*
BOOK OF BUSINESS STANDARDS, *by J. George Frederick. Nicholas L. Brown. 209 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*
CHAPTERS IN SOCIAL HISTORY, *by Henry S. Spalding. D. C. Heath & Co. 457 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*
THE PASSING OF THE PHANTOMS, *by C. J. Patten. E. P. Dutton & Co. 103 pp. Price $1.00 postpaid of The Survey.*
THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN IDEALISM, *by Gustavus Myers. Boni & Liveright. 349 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*
BEGINNING THE CHILD'S EDUCATION, *by Ella Frances Lynch. Harper & Brothers. 202 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*
OUR RURAL HERITAGE, *by James Mickel Williams. Alfred A. Knopf. 246 pp. Price $4.00 postpaid of The Survey.*
INTRODUCTION TO EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY, *by Howard Taylor. Warwick & York, Inc. 172 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

Health

WOMAN'S PHYSICAL FREEDOM, *by Clelia Duel Mosher, M.D., Woman's Press. 87 pp. Price $1.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

WHEN COLLEGE girls wore skirts that were five yards about the hem and slung from a wasp-like waist, they reported a much higher rate of illness and periodic disability than do their lightly clad, athletic successors. On the basis of her very extensive experience as medical advisor of women at Stanford University, Dr. Mosher explains the meaning and conditions

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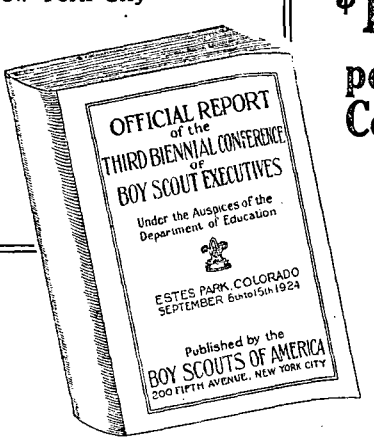

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THE HAPPY BABY. *Editorial Advisor, Dr. L. Emmett Holt. Dodd, Mead and Co. 120 pp. Price $1.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS short volume contains a series of articles on child care and feeding by eminent specialists in the various fields, prepared under the direction of the late Dr. L. Emmett Holt as editorial advisor. Originally published as articles in a woman's magazine, they cover the subject briefly, simply and with authority.

WE AND OUR HEALTH, *by E. George Payne. The American Viewpoint Society, Inc. 86 pp. Price $1.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

CLEAR TYPE and attractive illustrations, carefully adapted to the text, produce a book which should be more than ordinarily interesting to the youngsters it is intended to instruct. It is the first of a series of three volumes on the subject intended for the grades and the junior high school.

CHILD HYGIENE, *by S. Josephine Baker. Harper & Bros. 534 pp. Price $5.00 postpaid of The Survey.*
GOOD HEALTH AND LONG LIFE, *by Lucien C. Warner. Association Press. 128 pp. Price $1.25 postpaid of The Survey.*
MEDICAL EDUCATION, *by Abraham Flexner. Macmillan Co. 334 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*
OUTLINES OF PSYCHIATRY, *by William A. White. Nervous and Mental Disease Publishing Co. 388 pp. Price $4.00 postpaid of The Survey.*
YEAR BOOK—FIFTH EDITION. *Modern Hospital Publishing Co. 724 pp. Price $1.00 postpaid of The Survey.*
FEEDING, DIET AND THE GENERAL CARE OF CHILDREN, *by Albert J. Bell. F. A. Davis Co. 290 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*
FAITH AND HEALTH, *by Charles Reynolds Brown. Thomas Y. Crowell Co. 294 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

Community and Civic Affairs

FARM LIFE ABROAD, *by E. C. Branson. University of North Carolina Press. 303 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

HERE is interesting material for American social workers for Professor Branson, after having studied European agriculture for a year, points out some real lessons for us, and makes frequent comparisons of our conditions with those abroad. Like all who go to Denmark, which is now a Mecca for students of social and economic organizations, he writes enthusiastically about the Danish achievements in developing individual responsibility for group life, in intensive organization for marketing products, in adult education, in improvements in farm homes, in stimulating and developing those cultural interests which make farm life highly satisfying. Professor Branson was in Germany when the currency depreciation was at its worst and the industrial population was restless and suffering, but the farmers were rich, contented and still very much out of touch with the world. He says the new Germany will be built upon this stable farm population. France yielded Professor Branson less data than the other countries. He found the French farmers hidebound by tradition, enjoying great economic and political power and protecting their homes from any and all outside influences. Whoever wishes to keep in touch with trends in agriculture throughout the world will find Professor Branson's book rewarding. In view of the astounding ignorance of rural life displayed by numerous social workers who have recently been campaigning for the Child Labor Amendment, one might perhaps urge some state and national executives to read this book and other books about rural United States. They might learn a few things about rural social control.

BENSON Y. LANDIS

THE NEW HOUSING HANDBOOK, *by Richard Reiss. P. S. King & Son, Ltd., London. 199 pp. Price 4s. 6d.*

PERHAPS the most noteworthy point about this little English book—in comparing it with the author's The Home I Want, published in 1918, and the more compendious earlier housing handbooks of Thompson and Aldridge, of which it is a worthy successor—is its lack of demand for legislation. He is satisfied that the laws passed by the two previous administrations, if applied with foresight, give the local authorities all the powers

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they need for coping with their problems. It has been charged that the slowness of the British building program is due to the rapacity of the unions. But the building trades themselves, in 1921, made far-reaching proposals for increasing the supply of apprentices. Their disinclination to permit a considerable "dilution" of their ranks by the admission of untrained men, unless the government guaranteed a continuous building program, was justified by subsequent events: by the end of 1922 no less than a hundred thousand building trade operatives were out of work. As to the question of subsidies, Mr. Reiss shows that without them private enterprise cannot be expected under present conditions to provide homes for the great majority of people. As with us, nine tenths of the problem of house supply is the relatively small return it offers on the investment.

B. L.

AMERICAN STATE GOVERNMENT, *by John Mabry Mathews. D. Appleton & Co. 660 pp. Price $3.75 postpaid of The Survey.*

PROFESSOR MATHEWS' book will contribute mainly to the unhappiness of the undergraduate. It is chilled by the pedagogic cold wave which has led classicists to teach the grammar of the dead languages and ignore the living spirit of the people who used them. The study of the increasingly complicated grammar, or mechanics, of state government is by no means useless. Professor Mathews' book is solid. And it has some, though little, contact with the motives and forces which make the results of government what they are and which must be considered in any fruitful speculation as to what they may become.

WALTER NELLES

PROBLEMS OF CITIZENSHIP, *by Crothers, Hayes Baker and Hudnut Ruth Allison. Henry Holt & Co. 514 pp. Price $2.75 postpaid of The Survey.*

MODERN POLITICAL THEORY, *by C. E. M. Joad. Oxford University Press, American Branch, N. Y. 127 pp. Price $1.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

PROHIBITION, MODIFICATION OF THE VOLSTEAD LAW, *by Lamar T. Beman. The H. W. Wilson Co. 380 pp. Price $2.40 postpaid of The Survey.*

NORTH AMERICA, *by J. Russell Smith. Harcourt, Brace & Co. 849 pp. Price $6.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, *by Samuel Arthur Dawson. Columbia University Press. 120 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

IMMIGRATION: *Documents and Case Records, by Edith Abbott. University of Chicago Press. 809 pp. Price $4.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE INDESTRUCTIBLE UNION, *by William McDougall. Little, Brown & Co. 249 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

IMPRESSIONS OF AN AVERAGE JURYMAN, *by Robert Stewart Sutliffe. D. Appleton & Co. 114 pp. Price $1.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

CITIZENSHIP, *by Milton Bennion. World Book Co. 219 pp. Price $1.40 postpaid of The Survey.*

OUR DEBT AND DUTY TO THE FARMER, *by Henry C. Wallace. The Century Co. 232 pp. Price $1.75 postpaid of The Survey.*

Social Practice

MAN'S JUDGMENT OF DEATH, *by Lewis E. Lawes. Putnam's. 146 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE AUTHOR of this important little book, a practical prison administrator (now warden of Sing Sing Prison) and champion of the progressive spirit in criminology, justifiably stresses the point that the book is based on facts and not on sentiment. The book fairly teems with what appear to be incontrovertible facts in favor of the abolition of the death penalty. Moreover, the conclusions from the facts gathered by Mr. Lawes ought to deal a hard blow to the wide-spread and fallacious notion that the severity of punishment necessarily bears any direct relation to the problem of the prevalence of crime. Earnest students of this problem have long held the conviction that in so far as the administration of the criminal law can be said to bear any relation at all to the criminal situation of a community, it is the degree of certitude of the application of the instruments of the criminal law that determines the issue. In this country the detection and adjudication of criminal behavior is notoriously uncertain for reasons which this booklet points to with great conviction. Until reform movements come to embrace the obstacles to the efficient administration of the criminal law which have their roots in the political character of the public prosecutor's office and in

(*Continued on page 117*)

Man's Reverence for Women

WHEN the male struck the first blow in defense of the female, civilization took its greatest forward step. It marked the dividing line between the savage and man as he is today. It sounded the note of the divine in the animal heart and unto this day has been the lode star that has guided civilization to continually higher planes. It is the seed from which the marriage custom between the sexes originated, and has proven to be a foundation stone upon which the family and our present civilization securely rests. To trace the growth and development of this human quality in primitive man and unravel its entanglements with the origin and development of the religious instinct is one of the most interesting and educational studies that can be undertaken. To get the most authentic information on this subject you should read—

Sex and Sex Worship

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Table of Contents

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COMMUNICATIONS

Lieut. Europe and Jazz

To the Editor: Several admirers of the late Lieut. James Reese Europe have taken me to task for having omitted his name from my article Jazz At Home.

Of course no reference to the development of jazz would be complete without mention of Europe. Touring this country and parts of Europe with the Vernon Castles, and again as bandmaster of the 369th Infantry band, by far the most popular in all Europe during the war, Lieut. Europe did more than anyone to popularize and refine jazz.

May I not also add not so much in defense of my article but rather as the statement of a fact that I did mention Europe and attempted to give him credit. This, however, did not appear, for some reason, perhaps lack of space.

J. A. Rogers

New York

From Mrs. Sanger

To the Editor: The failure of an investigator for the Committee on Maternal Health to obtain medical "facts" concerning the practice of contraception in France, Holland, England and in New York city, has led Mrs. Gertrude Minturn Pinchot to express surprise (The Survey, March 15, 1925, p. 751) at "the scanty amount of exact information on the subject." The "surprises" of this "birth control" information are evidently based upon a misconception of the term "medical fact."

One basic "medical fact" has been overlooked or neglected by Mrs. Pinchot and the Committee on Maternal Health of which she is spokesman. This fact is that physiologically and hygienically contraception is feasible and practical: it may be as scientific as the ordinary technique of surgery and medical therapeutics. The accumulation and correlation of statistics will eventually support this fundamental medical fact, but the present scarcity of case-records which Mrs. Pinchot laments in no way confutes it. I have reason to believe that such records do exist; but even if they did not, no impartial investigation would be logically warranted to conclude upon such an assumption that practical education in contraception has been a failure. In France, according to Mrs. Pinchot, "more than sixty interviews with those who should know most demonstrated that the knowledge of it is underground, indefinite, and has never been gathered." Are we therefore to assume that the practice of birth control is not an accepted custom of the French people? We have no need of statistics or "medical facts" to convince us of French practice of contraception. Its acceptance has become so basic in the mores of France that even the present campaign for "repopulation" is tacitly based upon an acceptance of the conscious control of procreation, and the duty to vary this control from patriotic motives.

On the basis of the investigator's report from Holland, Mrs. Pinchot objects to the use of the word clinic to describe the birth control centers established there under the direction and instruction of the late Dr. Rutgers, founder of the Neo-Malthusian Band. For more than forty years, Dr. Rutgers trained women of the lower middle class by a few lessons and a reasonable pamphlet of instruction, as Mrs. Pinchot admits. The Band's printed report carries the names and addresses of three physicians, four midwives and forty-three "practitioners"—a total of fifty in all, from whom contraceptive instruction may be obtained. Because this work is independent of hospitals or medical supervision, Mrs. Pinchot erroneously assumes it to be negligible. As in all European countries, the practical Neo-Malthusian education has been a lay movement. The matter of contraception is looked upon as a matter of hygiene, prophylaxis and economics, and only in abnormal or pathological cases a matter for medical advice.

In this country, on the contrary, we have never underestimated the medical aspects of the problem. The American Birth Control League has sought the cooperation of the best medical thought, and has received a gratifying response. In establishing its clinical research department, the League deliberately refrained from the temptation of accumulating data of the type Mrs. Pinchot calls "dependable." The League realized the danger of jumping to satisfying conclusions upon such specialized records since the research was limited by the limitations of our laws to abnormal cases. Our aim has been experimental, tentative, pioneering, aiming to help the women who appeal to us, rather than to accumulate details which might lead to speciously "scientific" conclusions. Whatever our shortcomings, we have at least succeeded in breaking down the traditional apathy of the intellectually superior classes and in arousing the interest of an increasing number of sympathetic and understanding physicians. The cost of this venture has not been $26,000, as Mrs. Pinchot states, but approximately $16,000.

We agree that statistics and scientific analysis are important. We recognize that the cooperation of the medical profession is essential. We have never sought to usurp the function of the physician. As soon as the American medical profession signifies its desire to assume the burden of technical instruction, we shall be able to concentrate upon the educational and legislative aspects of this great problem. Patiently we await and shall warmly welcome such action. But let us not conclude erroneously, upon the limited evidence offered, that birth control is merely a medical problem. The whole social and spiritual destiny of the human race is bound up with it.

Margaret Sanger

President American Birth Control League, Inc., New York

Dr. Dickinson Replies

To the Editor: The League's own "clinical research" report is the sufficient answer to the need of an investigation which will secure accurate knowledge, for it shows as its best claim a risk of 2 or 3 per cent—that is advice given that may result in pregnancy starting once in four or six months (if we base averages of risk on the Davis tables).

While investigation is proceeding, the doctor and the League will do all that can be done within the law with the means now known. Mrs. Sanger has put it up squarely to the most responsible local medical organizations in New York to help provide wise answers to 50,000 lay inquiries a year, and to the 5,000 doctors who have written to the League, and important steps to that end are under way. Until New York hospitals that are now giving advice on contraception and sterilization have provided for those properly and legally entitled to it, there is need of one or more special clinics.

Robert L. Dickinson

Committee on Maternal Health, New York

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Run of the Shelves

(Continued from page 115)

the ease with which fundamental principles give way to mere questions of practical expediency in connection with the processes of the criminal court, no substantial improvement of the criminal situation of the American city can be looked for. It is contributions like the one under review, made by practical men in this field with some imagination, that will add materially to bring about the necessary reforms. BERNARD GLUECK

SALVAGING OF AMERICAN GIRLHOOD, *by Isabel Davenport. Dutton. 302 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

UPON the request of a committee of students in a training school for teachers, the writer organized a class for sex instruction. The students came voluntarily and although the requirements for membership in the group were rigid, one hundred and sixty registered for the course of talks and many had to be turned away. About 23 per cent of the group were to begin teaching within two months. In thirteen chapters, Dr. Davenport classifies over eight hundred questions presented in writing by the students, draws conclusions suggested by the questions, and offers a program, based upon psychological principles, for the prevention of ignorance on sex matters. The questions presented by the students are astounding and they are undoubtedly a fair example of those which might be presented by any group of girls of similar education and environment. The questions are the chief value of the book and should be read by all those interested in the training of young women. The conclusions are not entirely sound and the program for improvement is not convincing; proper weight has not been given to constructive measures already taken. One finishes the book feeling that the writer has merely touched the surface of a very intricate problem and hoping that she may have the opportunity to continue her studies in other schools.

MABELLE BABCOCK BLAKE

GIRLS WORK IN CHICAGO, *by Harriet Jane Comstock. Chicago Council of Social Agencies. 135 pp. Price 50 cents postpaid of The Survey.*
FAMILY WELFARE WORK IN A METROPOLITAN COMMUNITY, *by Sophonisba Preston Breckinridge. University of Chicago Press. 938 pp. Price $4.50 postpaid of The Survey.*
VOCATIONAL SELF-GUIDANCE, *by Douglas Fryer. J. B. Lippincott Co. 385 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*
INSTITUTION RECIPES, *by Emma Smedley. Emma Smedley, 6 East Front St., Media, Pa. 356 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

Foreign and International Affairs

THE WINNING PLANS OF THE EUROPEAN PEACE AWARDS. *Published by the Committee. Edward P. Pierce, Jr., 5 Park Square, Boston, Mass. 180 pp. Price 10 cents plus mail charges.*

HERE IS a cross section of European thought in the winning plans submitted in Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy in the competition for the awards offered by Edward A. Filene. The volume includes a foreword by Mr. Filene, the first three prize plans in each nation, general summaries of the results, and statements by the Juries of Award. The Livermore Plan of the American Peace Award is included for comparison. Over 15,000 plans were submitted. The reader will find much valuable information, and will recognize that there is in Europe an earnest seeking after real peace in which a United States of Europe is visioned as a necessity.

CALLINICUS, *by J. B. S. Haldane. E. P. Dutton. 84 pp. Price $1.00 postpaid of The Survey.*
THE OCCIDENT AND THE ORIENT, *by Sir Valentine Chirol. University of Chicago Press. 228 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*
NATIONAL ISOLATION AN ILLUSION, *by Perry Belmont. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 631 pp. Price $4.50 postpaid of The Survey.*
THE ROAD TO WORLD PEACE, *by Oscar Newfang. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 372 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*
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THE SHADOW OF THE GLOOMY EAST, *by Ferdinand A. Ossendowski. E. P. Dutton Co. 203 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*
LITERATURE AND REVOLUTION, *by Leon Trotzky. International Publishers. 256 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

(Continued on page 120)

TYPICAL LETTER SENT TO
The Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer

"XXX County House
Mother Alphonsa Lathrop,
Rosary Hill Home, Hawthorne, N. Y.
Feb. 25th, 1925.

Dear Mother:—

I have a man under my care, who is now in..... Hospital..... He has an incurable cancer on his face. I have no room for him in the Home, and no one that can take care of him that will, or can, give him the proper care. The inmates of the Home are all old and feeble, and if I had room for this poor man they would not help in any way to make him comfortable. The Hospital tells me I must take him away as they have no room for Incurable patients. I am writing to you thinking I might make some arrangement for you to take him, and care for him as long as he should live, which I do not think will be very long. I want to do the best I can for this poor man, and I am told that there is no place where he will be better cared for. This man has no friends that can help in any way; what is paid for him will be paid by the County. I trust that you can help me, and take this man, and we will pay you whatever you ask for your trouble.

Supt. of the Poor of XXX County,
New York."

Accepted; no pay ever received.

HAVE YOU HEARD

that the poor sick (with cancer beyond hope) need a fireproof Country Home It is an item of news that should not pass unheeded. An Annex to this needed house at Hawthorne, N. Y., on the Westchester hills has been finished, and holds 25 men and women. The important main building should go right up for 100 destitute and homeless cancer cases. The Annex mentioned has proved what the big Home could do by air and comforts, as a tribute of respect to sorrow. $150,000.00 has been received in donations, and we need much more.

The Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer, Sister Nurses
MOTHER ALPHONSA LATHROP, O. S. D., Treas.
No Solicitors Allowed
Rosary Hill Home, Hawthorne, N. Y.

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BY RICHARD C. CABOT, M.D.

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SOCIAL WORK SHOPTALK

"IT is now about ten years" writes Miss Lathrop, former chief of the Children's Bureau, "since I first saw at Hull House a new resident—a slip of a girl, curly-headed and pretty. She revealed at once a kind and friendly spirit and a gay courage. Her name was Grace Meigs. Of course, I had already reached a time when the achievements of the young are taken for granted, yet hers were plainly unusual."

Graduated from Bryn Mawr with high honors, from Rush Medical School of Chicago University with a standing higher than that of any other student of the school before or since, an interneship at Cook County Hospital and post graduate studies in her chosen specialty—children's diseases—in Berlin, Vienna and Buda Pest—preceded her appointment to the staff of the U. S. Children's Bureau where she was in charge of the hygiene division until her marriage in 1918 to Dr. Thomas R. Crowder of Chicago.

In 1916 her report on Maternal Mortality from All Causes Connected with Childbirth in the United States and Certain Other Countries, was published by the Bureau. "For the first time in our country" writes Miss Lathrop, "there was presented in a form intelligible to ordinary readers a careful scientific analysis of the statistics of deaths of mothers from conditions incident to childbirth. The proof of needless suffering and death was complete. Its effect was not less than epochal. In the eight years and a half since this report appeared, it is not too much to say that in our country the "unconscious neglect due to age-long ignorance and fatalism" has ended. Reports from abroad show that other countries also have been stirred by this uncontrovertible presentation of facts. The modest concluding words of Dr. Meigs' report are: 'The report attempts to open for lay discussion and medical study the subject of the preventable loss of life caused by childbirth in this country. Greater interest in the subject surely will lead to the development of new and successful methods for the prevention of these needless deaths.'

"Just the other day her sudden death saddened a wide circle of friends. Her congenial marriage and the children who were her delight—left no element of human happiness untasted in her life. Her future promised enriched scientific contribution. She has left to her children a richer legacy because to all children and all mothers she has given help."

THERE is to be a bang-up movie about social work: that is, the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America have formally offered to make one with all the resources of technical skill at their command, if social workers will just tell them what they ought to put in it. The American Association for Community Organization is serving as funnel through which suggestions can reach the producers, and would welcome suggestions at its office, 215 Fourth Avenue, New York.

IF IT had happened only once it might have been thought an accident; if twice, a coincidence; but when the third All-Philadelphia Conference (March 3-5) pyramided the successes of its predecessors, it may well be considered a tribute to Philadelphia and its social workers. In fact, the Conference was so planned that it could not help but succeed. Plan, organization, and administration were the product of many minds, representative of many groups in the city. The program was concentrated; it was presented from a single point of view—the welfare of Every Child, rich or poor. Wages, housing, recreation, social case work, eduation, mental hygiene, spiritual forces, were considered in their relationships to the health and happiness of children. Afternoon and evening meetings were addressed particularly to the lay public, the morning meetings to the professional social worker. The paid memberships of the conference exceeded twelve hundred, and the attendance at no meeting fell below five hundred. Altogether, in quality of program, in lay interest and attendance, in cooperative activity, the Third All-Philadelphia Conference outran the first two, and each of these had been thought unbeatable! A detailed analysis of the many influences affecting the welfare of children has been published by the conference in pamphlet form for general criticism, study, and development. It may be obtained from the Third All Philadelphia Conference of Social Work, 311 South Juniper Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

BOSTON'S loss is New York's gain in the recent appointment of Dr. George K. Pratt, medical director of the Massachusetts Society for Mental Hygiene, to serve as assistant director of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene in New York City. Dr. E. Stanley Abbott, member of the Massachusetts Executive Committee, and a former director of the Pennsylvania Society, will be in temporary charge until a full-time successor to Dr. Pratt can be obtained.

LAWRENCE A. OXLEY, a Negro social worker, has been appointed by the North Carolina State Board of Charities and Public Welfare to head its bureau of work among Negroes. The work of this bureau will be in large part educational, starting with a campaign to organize local committees of public welfare, and it is hoped that it will be expanded to form a state-wide program for the Negroes of North Carolina. The salary and expenses attached to the new office are to be met for three years by part of the recent grant of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial Fund to the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare.

THE HAPPY health family at 370 Seventh Avenue, New York city, has recently added a new member in the American Association for Medical Progress, Inc., formerly the Friends of Medical Progress, of Boston. The latter organization was founded in 1923 by a group of laymen under the honorary presidency of Dr. Charles W. Eliot, to disseminate medical knowledge among the general public. It has supplied speakers on medical and scientific topics, has held exhibitions, and has distributed more than 72,000 pamphlets dealing with the reasons for its organization and with such medical topics as vivisection, diphtheria, and smallpox. In its reorganized form, it will be directed by Benjamin C. Gruenberg; Thomas Barbour is president of its Board of Directors.

AFTER twenty-seven years of service, latterly as superintendent of the Bureau of Relief, Mrs. Helene Ingram has retired to the reserve staff of the A.I.C.P. of New York city. Halle D. Woods, who has been with the association since 1904, becomes acting superintendent of the bureau, with Edna G. Meeker as assistant.

WHY do social workers change their jobs? Some interesting lights on labor turnover in the field of social work have been gleaned in a study conducted by the mid-western Vocational Committee of the American Association of Social Workers and summarized in a recent bulletin. In the mid-western field there were 1,064 social workers employed by 93 organizations at the beginning of the year studied. During the year 286 left their jobs, and 319 new workers were taken on. This amounts to a labor turnover of 27 per cent; classified, it ranges from 30 per cent in the staff positions to 12 per cent in the executive group. About a third of those who left went to take other social work jobs—on the whole these stayed within their specialized fields so that the change ordinarily did not mean a loss in training. About 14 per cent left social work to enter other occupations; 10 per cent left it to marry; 8 per cent finished a temporary job; 7 per cent left because of illness and the same number because they were discharged; 3 per cent went into schools of social work, and the rest are unknown. To employ the 319 new workers who were taken on during the year, 1,287 interviews were necessary. "This is not a bad ratio from the standpoint of placement technique," says the report. "Its seriousness rests in the fact that these interviews cost a great deal of time to persons whose primary duties are of a different nature." Those 319 workers came through many channels; 146 by personal application; 41 at the suggestion of the staff; 19 from schools of social work and the same number from colleges; 14 from employment bureaus; 4 from the civil service, 1 through a newspaper, and 95 unclassified.

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Five fellowships of $1200 each will be awarded to properly prepared and certified college graduates entering July, 1925; several $500 scholarships, and numerous interneships paying all living expenses during the period of field work are available.

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Run of the Shelves

(*Continued from page 117*)

SYLLABUS ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, *by Parker Thomas Moon. The Macmillan Co. 280 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*
THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE, *by Manley O. Hudson. Harvard University Press. 389 pp. Price $4.00 postpaid of The Survey.*
CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP AMONG THE NATIONS, *by Jerome Davis and Roy B. Chamberlin. The Pilgrim Press. 116 pp. 25 cents postpaid of The Survey.*
BUILDERS OF PEACE, *by H. M. Swanwick. The Swarthmore Press, Ltd., London. 191 pp. Price five shillings postpaid of The Survey.*

Behavior and Mental Hygiene

BEYOND THE PLEASURE PRINCIPLE, *by Sigmund Freud. Boni and Liveright. 90 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

HERE Freud has reforged his psychoanalytic conceptions of the instinctive trends of mankind. One might have accused him a decade ago of being a pornographic jester, but now we find him carefully tracing the vigil which death keeps in the shadow of life, the vigil one unconsciously sustains over his death impulses. Weismann emphasized the distinction between the germ plasm, which approaches immortality, and the body plasm, which is mortal. Somewhat by analogy and somewhat on the basis of psychoanalytic experience Freud probes for a corresponding psychic distinction. The sexual and egoistic instincts have been renamed life- and death-instincts, and the course of the psychoanalytic craft has been changed in harmony with this conception and the reefs of repetition-compulsion explored better than might otherwise have been possible. Freud can be vague, here he is at his vaguest. He can be diffuse, here he is vacuous many times. He can be philosophical, here he is very. He can write light and fascinating reading, here he has not. He has in the past contributed much of direct value in helping man grope after the beasts within and without; here he has extended help largely to the theoretically inclined analyst. The German original has already gone through several editions. Why the furore, is beyond me.

Colgate University DONALD A. LAIRD

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF THE MIND, *by William A. White. Mental and Nervous Disease Publishing Co. 116 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*
WHEN LIFE LOSES ITS ZEST, *by Abraham Myerson. Little, Brown & Co. 218 pp. Price $1.75 postpaid of The Survey.*
BRAIN TESTS. *G. P. Putnam's Sons. 95 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

Other Books Received

MODERN BUSINESS GEOGRAPHY, *by Ellsworth Huntington and Sumner W. Cushing. World Book Company. 352 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*
THE HIGH ROAD TO HONOR, *by Julia Scott Vrooman. Minton, Balch & Co. 299 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*
THE PRINCE AND THE PRINCESS, *by Claude C. Washburn. Albert and Charles Boni. 312 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*
ALONG THE PYRENEES, *by Paul Wilstach. Bobbs Merrill. 302 pp. Price $4.00 postpaid of The Survey.*
OMOO, *by Herman Melville. Oxford University Press. 333 pp. Price 80 cents postpaid of The Survey.*
NORA PAYS, *by Lucille Van Slyke. Frederick A. Stokes Co. 309 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*
SONNETS, *by M. C. S. Upton Sinclair. 39 pp.*
STACEY, *by Alexander Black. Bobbs-Merrill Co. 343 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*
THE VICAR OF BULLHAMPTON, *by Anthony Trollope. Oxford University Press, 527 pp. Price 80 cents postpaid of The Survey.*
WHITE BLOOD, *by Vara A. Majette. Stratford Co. 336 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*
MORITZ'S TRAVELS IN ENGLAND, *Oxford University Press. 239 pp. Price $1.20 postpaid of The Survey.*
WAR IS DEATH, PEACE IS LIFE, CHOOSE! *by Ethel Torrey Beacham. Gentry Mayham Printing Co. 112 pp.*
HOW MUCH ENGLISH GRAMMAR? *by Martin J. Stormzand and M. V. O'Shea. Warwick & York. 224 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*
REAMER LOU, *by Louis Forgione. E. P. Dutton & Co. 278 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*
JONAH, *by Robert Nathan. Robert M. McBride & Co. 212 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*
VETERANS ALL, *Anonymous. American Library Service. 200 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*
THE PRINCE OF WASHINGTON SQUARE, *by Harry F. Liscomb. Frederick A. Stokes Co. 180 pp. Price $1.00 postpaid of The Survey.*
THE HOUSE OF SEVEN GABLES, *by Nathaniel Hawthorne. Oxford University Press. 394 pp. Price 80c postpaid of The Survey.*
THE SWALLOW BOOK, *by Ernest Toller. Oxford University Press. 54 pp. Price 85 cents postpaid of The Survey.*
MAMMONART, *by Upton Sinclair. Sinclair, Pasadena, Cal. 390 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*
SELWOOD OF SLEEPY CAT, *by Frank H. Spearman. Charles Scribner's Sons. 326 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

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EPISCOPAL CHURCH CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SERVICE: Manitou, Colorado. June 6-10. Executive Secretary, Dean Charles N. Lathrop, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF JEWISH SOCIAL WELFARE: Denver. June 7-10. Secretary, Samuel A. Goldsmith, Bureau of Jewish Social Research, 114 Fifth Ave., New York City.

NATIONAL PROBATION ASSOCIATION: Denver. June 8-10. Executive Secretary, Charles L. Chute, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

SOUTH DAKOTA STATE NURSES ASSOCIATION: Watertown. June 9-11. Secretary, Margaret Hoover, 302 Dakota Life Bldg., Watertown.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Denver, June 10-17. Secretary, William Hammond Parker, 25 E. Ninth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

PENNSYLVANIA CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Williamsport. April 15-18. Program Chairman, George R. Bedinger, Public Charities Association, 311 So. Juniper Street, Philadelphia.

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS: Richmond, Va. April 16-22. Secretary, Gladys Harrison, 532 17th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

FELLOWSHIP OF A CHRISTIAN SOCIAL ORDER, FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION AND FELLOWSHIP OF YOUTH FOR PEACE, JOINT CONFERENCE: Columbus, Ohio. April 16-19. Chairman, Executive Committee, Kirby Page, 347 Madison Avenue, New York City.

WORKERS' EDUCATION BUREAU: Philadelphia. April 17-19. Secretary, Spencer Miller, Workers' Education Bureau, 476 W. 24th Street, New York City.

CAMP FIRE GIRLS, ANNUAL CONFERENCE: Chicago. April 18-23. Local Executive, Mrs. William T. Grable, 504 Reaper Building, 72 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

CONNECTICUT CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Waterbury. April 26-29. Secretary, Eugene Kerner, 35 Field Street, Waterbury, Conn.

TENNESSEE CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Knoxville, April 26-29. President, J. P. Kranz, 403 Chamber of Commerce Building, Nashville.

NATIONAL CONGRESS OF MOTHERS AND PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATION: Austin, Texas. April 27-May 2. Address Secretary at 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

OHIO STATE NURSES ASSOCIATION: Toledo. April 28-30. Secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth P. August, 215 Hartman Building, Columbus, Ohio.

NORTH DAKOTA STATE NURSES ASSOCIATION: Bismarck. April 28-29, Secretary, Esther Teichmann, 811 Avenue C, Bismarck.

NEW ENGLAND HEALTH INSTITUTE: Portland, Me. May 4-9 Director, Clarence S. Kendall, Augusta, Maine.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN: Washington, D. C. May 4-14.

IDAHO STATE NURSES ASSOCIATION: Boise. May 5. Secretary, Helen A. Smith, St. Luke's Hospital, Boise.

CONGRESS OF AMERICAN PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS: Washington, D. C. May 5-8 Secretary, Dr. Walter Steiner, Hartford, Conn.

TEXAS STATE NURSES ASSOCIATION: San Antonio. May 6-8. Secretary, A. Louise Dietrich, 1001 E. Nevada Street, El Paso.

ARKANSAS CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Little Rock. May 6-8. Secretary, Blanche Martin, Training School for Girls, Alexander, Ark.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF THE FEEBLEMINDED: Raleigh, N. C. May 8-11 Secretary, Dr. Benjamin W. Baker, Laconia, N. H.

AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION: Richmond, Va. May 12 15. Secretary Dr. Earl D. Bond, Penna. Hospital, West Philadelphia, Pa.

VIRGINIA STATE NURSES ASSOCIATION: Charlottesville. May 12-13. Secretary, Natalie Curtis, Sheltering Arms Hospital, Richmond.

CANADIAN TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION: Montreal. May 14-16. Secretary, Dr. Robert Wodehouse, Plaza Bldg., Ottawa.

GIRL SCOUT CONVENTION: Boston. May 20-23. National Director, Mrs. Jane Deeter Rippin, 670 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

CALIFORNIA STATE NURSES ASSOCIATION: Santa Cruz. May 20-23. Secretary, Mrs. J. H. Taylor, Route A. Galt.

BOYS CLUB FEDERATION CONVENTION: New York City. May 25-28. Executive Secretary, C. J. Atkinson, 3037 Grand Central Terminal Bldg., New York City.

VIRGINIA CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Norton. May 24-26. Secretary, Dr. E. R. Rogers, Covington ,Va.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Atlantic City, May 25-29. Secretary, Dr. Olin West 534 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Sacramento. May 25-28. Secretary, Anita Eldridge, 55 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal.

WASHINGTON STATE NURSES ASSOCIATION: Walla Walla. May 27-29. Secretary, Cora E. Gillespie, Room 4, Y.W.C.A., Seattle, Wash.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON OUTDOOR RECREATIONS Washington, D. C. May 28 30. Secretary, Arthur Ringland, 2034 Navy Building, Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER SECRETARIES: Philadelphia, Pa. May 31-June 3. Secretary, Tobias Roth, 3 Franklin Square, Rochester, N. Y.

NORTHWESTERN DIVISION, AMERICAN NURSES ASSOCIATION: Boise, Idaho. June 1-2. Secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Soule, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.

NEW ENGLAND DIVISION, AMERICAN NURSES ASSOCIATION: Boston, Mass. June 1-3. Secretary, Esther Dart, Stillman Infirmary, Cambridge, Mass.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION: Minneapolis. June 15-20. Secretary, Dr. George M. Kober, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

OREGON STATE CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Portland. Week of June 22. Secretary Aleta Brownlee, 215 Fitzpatrick Building, Portland.

WASHINGTON STATE CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Three Regional Conferences at Tacoma, Yakima and Spokane. Week of June 22 Secretary, Prof. Arlien Johnson, University of Washington, Seattle.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE: Denver June 24-30. Secretary, James Weldon Johnson, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

LEAGUE OF NURSING EDUCATION: Minneapolis, Minn. June 25-30. Secretary, Ada Belle McCleery, Evanston Hospital, Evanston, Ill.

MICHIGAN STATE NURSES ASSOCIATIONS Traverse City. June 26 28. Secretary, Mabel Haggman, Hurley Hospital, Flint.

AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION: San Francisco. August 1-8. Secretary, Lita Bane, 617 Mills Building, Washington, D. C.

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MAN and his wife in a country community for children 90 miles from New York. Age under 40, background of culture and refinement. Wife to be housemother in a cottage of 30 boys; man head of boys' department and interested and experienced in athletics and country life. Excellent school. Give age, training, experience and salary desired. Personal interview necessary. 5123 SURVEY.

WANTED experienced case supervisor for Jewish family case agency in a large Eastern city. 5103 SURVEY.

WANTED for large settlement and day nursery in Philadelphia, an experienced Jewish Case Worker for family and neighborhood work. College graduate preferred. Resident position. State age, education, experience, references. 5100 SURVEY.

NURSES, DOCTORS, TECHNICIANS of all kinds assisted in securing better places and better help. Hospitals, Schools and Industrial plants furnished with efficient nurses. We usually recommend only one applicant, never more than two or three. HUGHES PROFESSIONAL EXCHANGE, 603 Scarritt Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Looking for a position?
Want to make a change?
Instead of worrying about it and getting discouraged adopt the policy of this advertiser and insert a want ad in the Survey.

The Survey
112 East 19 Street
New York City, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

"I received seventeen replies to my advertisement in the Survey. There was a generally high class level of quality in the replies, too. Neighborhood Association had good cause to appreciate the Survey's service in that entire matter.

Very truly yours,

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WORKERS WANTED

WANTED: Experienced visitor for Connecticut child placing organization. American, protestant, college and special training. Salary $1400 to $1600 with chance of advancement. Address, Box 1058, Hartford, Connecticut.

HEAD WORKER WANTED: Jewish; for mid-western Settlement. Position open June first. State training, experience, and salary expected. 5127 SURVEY.

GRADUATE NURSES, dietitians, laboratory technicians for excellent hospital positions everywhere. Write for free book now. Aznoe's Central Registry for Nurses, 30 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

COOPERATIVE PLACEMENT SERVICE. Social workers, secretaries, superintendents, matrons, housekeepers, dietitians, cafeteria managers. The Richards Bureau, 68 Barnes Street, Providence, R. I.

WANTED: a Canadian as General Secretary for Children's Bureau, Montreal; child-placing agency for dependent Protestant children; institutional and foster home placement; operates Receiving Home and special clinic. Applicant must have experience of children's or family case work, and have proved executive ability. Write stating salary expected. Hon. Secretary, 314 Pell Street, Montreal.

WOMAN WORKER WANTED: Jewish, assistant and secretary to Superintendent small institution for unmarried mothers on Staten Island. Must have social service experience. 5034 SURVEY.

Bind Your Issues

Our binder makes a book of The Survey. Put in each issue as it comes. Take out any issue at any time without disturbing the others. So simple that even a social worker can do it! Index free at the end of the volume, running six months. By return mail anywhere in the U. S. A. $2.20. The Survey, 112 East 19 St., N. Y. City.

HOME WANTED

WANTED: Protestant adoption home for Jack, nine, exceptionally promising boy of New England stock, superior intelligence, fine character. 5118 SURVEY.

TEACHERS WANTED

TEACHERS Wanted for colleges and universities. American College Bureau, Chicago Temple, Chicago; 1254 Amsterdam Ave., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED

A CHANGE would be considered by an experienced Jewish Case Worker who has been employed for 14 years with an organized Agency. Able to give best of references. 5124 SURVEY.

POSITION as assistant superintendent in first rate institution, wanted by trained social worker. 5121 SURVEY.

EXPERIENCED athletic and recreational worker. Teacher of social subjects Wants school or camp work for summer months. 5120 SURVEY.

SOCIAL CASE WORKER, (man) 8 years experience, highest references, desires position as Visiting teacher, Dean of Boys, Supervisor of Case Work, or General Secretary of a child-caring society where executive is close to case work. 5119 SURVEY.

MAN, 37, married, Jewish, seeks position. University graduate ordained rabbi, experience as Chaplain-overseas, executive of fraternal organization three years. Also considerable business experience. Willing to work hard for moderate salary. 5115 SURVEY.

WOMAN with seven years experience in institutional work, would like position in girl's work. Best of references. 5111 SURVEY.

SUPERINTENDENT of home for delinquent boys desires to make a change about May first. Good references. Age 49. Protestant, 5093 SURVEY.

Editorial and Research Work: New New York man, experienced also in booklet writing, motion pictures, exhibits, publicity, article writing. 5097 SURVEY.

Thoroughly experienced and capable sewing teacher seeks permanent resident position. Highest references. 5126 SURVEY.

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN (Jewish) experienced in summer boarding business wishes responsible connection with a summer camp. 5128 SURVEY.

ATTENTION! Can you use a Protestant man on your staff, college graduate, one semester school of social work, two years' experience in social work, including case work, living in New York, and immediately available? If so, write 5129 SURVEY.

Advertise Your Wants in The Survey

MISCELLANEOUS

FOLDER proposing colonization among undeveloped natural resources, in British Columbia, along lines of Industrial Democracy, sent free by The Coöperative Club, P. O. Box 1248, San Francisco, Calif.

"Home-Making as a Profession"

Is a 100-pp. ill. handbook—it's FREE. Home study Domestic Science courses, fitting for many well-paid positions or for home-making efficiency.

Am. School of Home Economics, 849 E. 58th St., Chicago

RESEARCH: We assist in preparing special articles, papers, speeches, debates. Expert, scholarly service. AUTHOR'S RESEARCH BUREAU, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

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FOR SALE: Stereopticon Machine, Charles Besler Co. "Stereomotorgraph," Model C. Condition excellent. Phone Columbus 2392 for information.

CURRENT PAMPHLETS

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No. 1. THE FINANCIAL FEDERATION MOVEMENT. Community chest history, methods, accomplishments, failures. 96 pages. $.50

No. 2. A MODEL COMMUNITY CHEST CONSTITUTION. 16 pp. $.25.

No. 3. THE COMMUNITY CHEST — WHY, WHAT AND WHEREFORE? 16 pp. $.25.

No. 4. BILLY WELFARE'S TRAVELOGUE. Federation in terms of the next generation. 24 pp. Price 25 cents.

The complete set of four for One Dollar, including postage. Harvey Leebron, Box 73, University of Chicago.

CHILDREN IN NEED OF SPECIAL CARE, by Lucile Eaves. Study of children of broken families, based on records of Boston social agencies. Order from the W. E. & I. U., 264 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass. Price $1.25, postpaid, cloth.

COOKING FOR PROFIT, by Alice Bradley, describes home-study course, which includes catering, tea room, cafeteria and lunch room management. "51 Ways to Make Money" free. Am. School of Home Economics, 5778 Drexel Ave., Chicago.

THE GREATEST REFORM IN THE WORLD. This brochure advocates a tax on property equal to its rental value less interest and upkeep for improvements. Such a tax will reduce property values to what the improvements are worth. Unimproved property will then be worth nothing and may be bought at nominal prices. For all practical purposes, that makes unused land of every kind free to whoever wants it. Mimeographed, One Dollar. Milner Gibson, Libby, Montana.

TALES OF ONE CITY, The rehabilitation of the Morally Handicapped. By Alice D. Menken. Jewish Board of Guardians, 228 East 19 Street, New York City, N. Y.

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Fifty cents a line for four insertions, copy to remain unchanged.

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MENTAL HYGIENE: quarterly: $3.00 a year: published by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York.

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EARN TRIP TO EUROPE: Organizers, Conductors, Chaperons, needed. Economy Tour Europe next Summer. Y. W. and Y. M. C. A. and College Leadership. Social Workers, Y leaders and College Representatives wanted at once. 6 weeks Tour $390. Others $275-$550. Nine Countries. Small Group Divisions. Entire party limited 200. For appointment write, ALLEN TOURS, Boston, 17, Mass.

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WANTED: Children for week-ends in the country. Friday afternoon to Monday morning. Or for permanent boarding. Fields, woods, brook. Camping place for picnics. Riding. Rates $3.00 per day. Florence M. King. White Plains, New York. R. F. D. No. 1. Phone: 161-R.

THE BRICK CHURCH NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE—Vacancies during the summer months. Rates $16.00 to $20.00 per room, weekly. Two meals daily, three meals Sundays. Apply to Miss Grace Prankard, 28 West 37th St., New York City.

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Health Resort for delicate elderly or convalescent ladies. Beautiful environment and every home comfort. Electricity and massage if desired. Address until May 15: Blanche Dennes, M.D., Station B, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

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THE SURVEY

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For Rent: Furnished cottage on outskirts of village. Trees, river, 25 acres, near mountains, lakes, fishing. Rent or sale. E. P. MOORE, North Anson, Me.

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"LADY COVE HOUSE"

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on Casco Bay

(near Portland) Maine

Designed by A. W. Longfellow.

Modern. 11 bedrooms, 4 baths, garage, stable. Season $1200. George Woodward, North American Building, Philadelphia.

CAMDEN, MAINE. Send for our illustrated catalog descriptive of Camden. Cottages to rent or for sale. George E. Allen, Real Estate, Camden, Maine.

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CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS. Situated in the most desirable part of historic Cambridge, mid-way between Longfellow House and the College Yard, an attractive, modern, convenient house to let for summer months or longer. Electricity, new hot water heater, up to date bath room just finished, paint and papers fresh, completely furnished, 5 airy bed-rooms, cool shady porches and yard. Unusual opportunity. 5059 SURVEY.

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AMERICAN BIRTH CONTROL LEAGUE—President, Margaret Sanger, 104 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Objects: To educate American public in the various aspects of the dangers of uncontrolled procreation; to establish centers where married persons may receive contraceptive advice from duly licensed physicians. Life membership $1.00; Birth Control Review (monthly magazine) $2.00 per year.

AMERICAN COUNTRY LIFE ASSOCIATION—K. L. Butterfield, president; Henry Israel, executive secretary. Room 1849, Grand Central Terminal Bldg., New York City. Emphasizes the human aspect of country life. Annual membership $5.00 includes "Rural America" (monthly bulletin) and Annual Conference Proceedings.

AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION—Lita Bane, executive secretary, Grace Dodge Hotel, Washington, D. C. Organized for betterment of conditions in home, school, institution and community. Publishes monthly Journal of Home Economics: office of editor, Grace Dodge Hotel, Washington, D. C.; of business manager, 1211 Cathedral St., Baltimore, Md.

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY—Founded 1828, labors for an international peace of justice. Its official organ is the Advocate of Peace, $2.00 a year. Arthur Deerin Call, secretary and editor, 612-614 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE CONTROL OF CANCER—Frank J. Osborne, exec. sec'y; 370 Seventh Ave. New York. To disseminate knowledge concerning symptoms, diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Publication free on request. Annual membership dues, $5.00.

AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION—370 Seventh Ave., New York. To promote a better understanding of the social hygiene movement; to advance sound sex education; to combat prostitution and sex delinquency; to aid public authorities in the campaign against the venereal diseases; to advise in organization of state and local social-hygiene programs. Annual membership dues $2.00 including monthly journal.

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA—C. C. Carstens, director. 130 E. 22d Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also cooperates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worth-while results in phases of child welfare in which they are interested.

COMMUNITY SERVICE—315 Fourth Avenue, New York City. A national civic movement for promoting citizenship through right use of leisure. It will, on request, help local communities work out leisure time programs. H. S. Braucher, secretary.

COUNCIL OF WOMEN FOR HOME MISSIONS—156 Fifth Avenue, New York. Organized in 1908; 20 constituent Protestant national women's mission boards. Florence E. Quinlan, exec. sec'y. Committee on Farm and Cannery Migrants, Summer Service for College Students, Laura H. Parker, exec. supervisor.

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA—Constituted by 28 Protestant communions. Rev. C. S. Macfarland and Rev. S. M. Cavert, Gen. Secs.; 105 E. 22d St., N. Y. C.
Dept. of Research and Education, Rev. F. E. Johnson, Sec'y.
Commissions: Church and Social Service, Rev. W. M. Tippy, Sec'y; International Justice and Goodwill: Rev. S. L. Gulick, Sec'y; Church and Race Relations: Dr. G. E. Haynes, Sec'y.

GIRLS FRIENDLY SOCIETY IN AMERICA—15 East 40th Street, New York. Girls and women working together to uphold Christian standards of daily living in the home, in the business world, and in the community. Numbers nearly 60,000, with branches in 44 states.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE—Trains Negro and Indian youth for community service. Advanced courses: agriculture, builders, business, home-economics, normal. Publishes "Southern Workman" and free material on Negro problems. J. E. Gregg, principal.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON METHODS OF PREVENTING DELINQUENCY—Graham Romeyn Taylor, executive director, 50 East 42d Street, New York. To promote the adoption of sound methods in this field, with particular reference to psychiatric clinics, visiting teacher work, and training for these and similar services; to conduct related studies, education and publication; and to interpret the work of the Commonwealth Fund Program for the Prevention of Delinquency.

NATIONAL BOARD OF THE YOUNG WOMENS CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—Mrs. Robert E. Speer, president; Miss Mabel Cratty, general secretary, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City. This organization maintains a staff of executive and traveling secretaries to cover work in the United States in 1,034 local Y. W. C. A.'s on behalf of the industrial, business, student, foreign born, Indian, Colored and younger girls. It has 159 American secretaries at work in 49 centers in the Orient, Latin America and Europe.

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE—Owen R. Lovejoy, sec'y: 215 Fourth Avenue, New York. Industrial, agricultural investigations. Works for improved laws and administration; children's codes. Studies health, schools, recreation, dependency, delinquency, etc. Annual membership, $2, $5, $10. $25 and $100; includes monthly bulletin, "The American Child."

NATIONAL CHILD WELFARE ASSOCIATION, INC. (est. 1912, incorp. 1914), 70 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. (tel. Chelsea 8774). Promotes as its chief object the building of character in the children of America through the harmonious development of their bodies, minds, and spirits. Its method is, in co-operation with other organizations, to originate and disseminate educational material in the form of posters, books, bulletins, charts, slides, and insignia. Through its "Knighthood of Youth" it provides homes, schools and church schools with a method of character training through actual practice. Officers: Dr. John H. Finley, Pres.; Amos L. Prescott, Treas.; hCarles F. Powlison, Gen. Sec'y.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MENTAL HYGIENE, INC.—Dr. William H. Welch, honorary president; Dr. Charles P. Emerson, president; Dr. Frankwood E. Williams, medical diector; Dr. Clarence J. D'Alton, executive assistant; Clifford W. Beers, secretary; 370 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York City. Pamphlets on mental hygiene, mental and nervous disorders, feeblemindedness, epilepsy, inebriety, delinquency, and other mental problems in human behavior, education, industry, psychiatric social service, etc. "Mental Hygiene," quarterly, $3.00 a year; "Mental Hygiene Bulletin," monthly, $.50 a year.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—Wm. J. Norton, president, Detroit, Michigan; W. H. Parker, Secretary, 25 East Ninth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting, and issues a quarterly Bulletin. The fifty-second annual meeting of the Conference will be held in Denver, Colorado, June 10th to 17th, 1925 Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of five dollars.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS—Lewis H. Carris, managing director; Mrs. Winifred Hathaway, secretary; 130 East 22nd St., New York. Objects: To furnish information, exhibits, lantern slides, lectures, personal service for local organizations and legislation, publish literature of movement—samples free, quantities at cost. Includes New York State Committee.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—347 Madison Avenue, New York City (Telephone, Vanderbilt 1200). Composed of 344 business and professional men, representing 1,540 Associations in 48 states, Hawaii, and the Canal Zone, and 388 Associations in 32 Foreign Lands. Officers: F. W. Ramsey, Cleveland, O., President; Adrian Lyon, Chairman of the General Board; John R. Mott, New York, General Secretary.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN.—2109 Broadway, New York. Miss Rose Brenner, pres.; Mrs. Estelle M. Sternberger, ex. sec'y. Promotes civic cooperation, education, religion and social welfare in the United States, Canada, Cuba, Europe.
Department of Immigrant Aid—799 Broadway. Miss Florina Lasker, chairman. For the protection and education of immigrant women and girls.
Department of Farm and Rural Work—Mrs. Leo H. Herz, chairman, 5 Columbus Circle, New York City.

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF GIRLS' CLUBS—Mrs. Fannie M. Pollak, president; Mary L. Ely, Educational Secretary. Non-sectarian and self-governing organization of working women's clubs for recreation and promotion of program in Adult Education. Vacation Camps. 472 West 24th St., New York City.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING—Member, National Health Council—Anne A. Stevens, R.N., director, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York. For development and standardization of public health nursing. Maintains library and educational service. Official Magazine, "Public Health Nurse."

NATIONAL PHYSICAL EDUCATION SERVICE—315 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. To obtain progressive legislation for physical education. Established at the request of a committee created by the United States Bureau of Education; 35 national organizations cooperating. Maintained by the Playground and Recreation Association of America.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION—370 Seventh Ave., New York. Dr. Livingston Farrand, president; Dr. Linsly R. Williams, managing director. Pamphlets on methods and programs for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. Journal of the Outdoor Life, popular monthly magazine, $2.00 a year; American Review of Tuberculosis, medical journal, $3.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE—For social service among Negroes. L. Hollingsworth Wood, pres.; Eugene Kinckle Jones, exec. sec'y; 127 E. 23rd St., New York. Establishes committees of white and colored people to work out community problems. Trains Negro social workers. Publishes "Opportunity"—a "journal of Negro life."

NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE—Mrs. Raymond Robins, honorary president; Mrs. Maud Swartz, president; 311 South Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Stands for self-government in the work shop through organization and also for the enactment of industrial legislation. Information given.

PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA—315 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Joseph Lee, president; H. S. Braucher, secretary. Special attention given to organization of year-round municipal recreation systems. Information available on playground and community center activities and administration.

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THE SURVEY'S DIRECTORY

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION LEAGUE—To secure representation for all. C. G. Hoag, sec'y, 1417 Locust St., Philadelphia. Membership, $2.00, entitles to quarterly P. R. Review.

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the Improvement of Living Conditions—John M. Glenn, dir.; 130 E. 22nd St., New York. Departments: Charity Organization, Child-Helping, Industrial Studies, Library, Recreation, Remedial Loans, Statistics, Surveys and Exhibits. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—An institution for the training of Negro Youth; an experiment in race adjustment in the Black Belt of the South; furnishes information on all phases of the race problem and of the Tuskegee idea and methods; Robert R. Moton, prin.; Warren Logan, treas.; A. L. Holsey, acting sec'y, Tuskegee, Ala.

WORKERS' EDUCATION BUREAU OF AMERICA—Spencer Miller, Jr., sec'y; 476 West 24th St. A clearing-house for Workers' Education.

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STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, of the Survey published semi-monthly at New York, N. Y., for April 1, 1925.

State of New York, } ss.
County of New York, }

Before me, a Commissioner of Deeds, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Arthur Kellogg, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of The Survey, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, Survey Associates, Inc., 112 East 19 Street, New York City; Editor, Paul U. Kellogg, 112 East 19 Street, New York City; Managing Editor, Geddes Smith, 112 East 19 Street, New York City; Business Managers, Arthur Kellogg, John D. Kenderdine, 112 East 19 Street, New York City.

2. That the owner is: (If the publication is owned by an individual his name and address, or if owned by more than one individual the name and address of each, should be given below; if the publication is owned by a corporation the name of the corporation and the names and addresses of the stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of the total amount of stock should be given.) Survey Associates, Inc., 112 East 19 Street, New York City, a non-commercial corporation under the laws of the State of New York with over 1,600 members. It has no stocks or bonds. President, Robert W. deForest, 30 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.; Vice-Presidents, Julian W. Mack, 1224 Woolworth Bldg. New York N. Y.; V. Everit Macy, "Chilmark," Scarborough on-Hudson, N. Y.; Secretary, Ann R. Brenner, 112 East 19 Street, New York, N. Y.; Treasurer, Arthur Kellogg, 112 East 19 Street, New York, N. Y.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief, as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

[Signed] ARTHUR KELLOGG,
Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 17th day of March 1925.
[Seal] MARTHA HOHMANN,
Commissioner of Deeds, City of New York,
New York County Clerk's No. 148; New York County Register's No. 26032.
My Commission Expires May 20, 1926.

Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick

writes

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